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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 326--~~82~~nd Congress

Chapter 241--2nd Session

H. J. Res. 427

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 326

A RESOLUTION: That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, the following sum: For an additional amount for "Disaster relief" \$25,000,000, to be expended without regard to the limitation in section 8 of the Act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 875).

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. J. RES. 427

April 22, 1952. Consideration of House Joint Resolution 427

House reported H. J. Res. 427. (H. Rept. 1802)
Print of Resolution as reported.

H. J. Res. 427 referred to Senate Committee on
Appropriations.

Senate reported H. J. Res. 427 without amendment.
(No written report in the Senate)

Senate passed without amendment H. J. Res. 427

April 24, 1952 Approved: Public Law 326, 82nd Congress

MAKING AN EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1952

APRIL 22, 1952.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. J. Res. 427]

The Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the House Joint Resolution No. 427, making an emergency appropriation for disaster relief, reports the same to the House with recommendation that the resolution be passed.

The purpose of this joint resolution is to make funds available for disaster relief in the areas stricken by the present heavy floods on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and their tributaries. The present floods are among the largest in history and of particular severity in the Midwestern States. Tens of thousands of people have been driven from their homes, entire towns have been abandoned, and damage estimates already total millions of dollars.

All available resources of the States, local communities, and charitable organizations are being utilized to afford relief to the stricken area but are proving to be woefully inadequate. Therefore, the committee recommends the enactment of the accompanying joint resolution making an appropriation of \$25,000,000 to meet this emergency need. The funds will be expended in accordance with Public Law 875, approved September 30, 1950, the purpose of which is to "provide an orderly and continuing means of assistance by the Federal Government to States and local governments in carrying out their responsibilities to alleviate suffering and damage resulting from major disasters."

In addition to the funds provided herein the resources of all Federal Government agencies should be marshaled to assist in providing food, clothing, temporary shelter, prevention of spread of disease, and other critical requirements of the stricken area.

Union Calendar No. 561

82D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. J. RES. 427

[Report No. 1802]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 22, 1952

Mr. CANNON introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations

APRIL 22, 1952

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making additional appropriations for disaster relief for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the
4 Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year
5 ending June 30, 1952, the following sum:

DISASTER RELIEF

6
7 For an additional amount for "Disaster relief",
8 \$25,000,000, to be expended without regard to the limita-
9 tion in section 8 of the Act of September 30, 1950 (Public
10 Law 875).

82nd CONGRESS
2^d SESSION

H. J. RES. 427

[Report No. 1802]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making additional appropriations for disaster relief for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CANNON

APRIL 22, 1952

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations

APRIL 22, 1952

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

H. J. RES. 427

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 22 (legislative day, APRIL 14), 1952

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

APRIL 22 (legislative day, APRIL 14), 1952

Reported by Mr. HAYDEN, without amendment; considered, read the third time, and passed

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making additional appropriations for disaster relief for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the
4 Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year
5 ending June 30, 1952, the following sum:

6 DISASTER RELIEF

7 For an additional amount for "Disaster relief",
8 \$25,000,000, to be expended without regard to the limita-
9 tion in section 8 of the Act of September 30, 1950 (Public
10 Law 875).

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making additional appropriations for disaster relief for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes.

APRIL 22 (legislative day, APRIL 14), 1952
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

APRIL 22 (legislative day, APRIL 14), 1952
Reported without amendment; considered, read the
third time, and passed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued April 23, 1952

For actions of April 22, 1952

82nd-2nd, No. 67

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed 3rd supplemental appropriation bill. Both Houses passed \$25 million appropriation for disaster relief. Ready for President. Senate committees reported Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill and St. Lawrence waterway measure. Senate committee reported nomination of Andrews to TCA. Senate committee ordered reported road-authorization bill.

SENATE

- ~~1. **THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952.** Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 6947 (pp. 4247-52, 4254-67).
Sens. McKellar, Hayden, Russell, McCarran, O'Mahoney, Bridges, Ferguson, Cordon, and Saltonstall were appointed Senate conferees on the bill (p. 4267).
Agreed to a Johnston amendment to establish a \$6,500,000 revolving fund for Civil Service Commission investigations to be borne by funds of the departments and agencies (pp. 4247-9).
Agreed to a Hayden amendment to strike out the provision cutting the pay-cost items in Chapter 11 by 10% in the case of most departments (including USDA) and 1% in the case of the Post Office Department. Then agreed to a Ferguson amendment to cut the other pay-cost items in the bill (that is, those not in Chapter 11) by 10%. The purpose of these two actions was to provide for conference committee consideration of all of the pay-cost items. (pp. 4249-52, 4254.)
Agreed to a Bridges amendment decreasing the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands by \$300,000 in view of anticipated receipts of that amount (pp. 4261-5).
Rejected, 47-29 (two-thirds vote required), a Ferguson amendment prohibiting use of any 1952 appropriations in connection with any plant seizure (pp. 4254-61).~~
2. **FLOOD RELIEF.** Both Houses passed without amendment H. J. Res. 427, to appropriate \$25,000,000 additional for flood relief in the Missouri Basin (pp. 4281-4, 4302, 4267-9, 4235-8, 4265-7). This measure will now be sent to the President.

3. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 6854 (S. Rept. 1464) (p. 4240).
4. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. The Foreign Relations Committee rejected, by a 6-6 vote, a motion to report favorably S. J. Res. 27, to authorize this project. It then voted, 9-4, to report the measure without recommendation. (pp. 4240, D359.) Sen. Lehman inserted a letter from the President favoring the project (p. 4244).
5. NOMINATION. The Foreign Relations Committee reported favorably the nomination of Stanley Andrews to be Technical Cooperation Administrator (p. 4241).
6. ROAD AUTHORIZATIONS. The Roads Subcommittee of the Public Works Committee voted to report favorably to the full committee, with amendments, S. 2437, to authorize appropriations for roads in the fiscal years 1954 and 1955 (p. D359).
7. CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported with amendments S. 2968, to increase the annuities of retirees up to \$324 annually. It is understood that the revised bill provides that the increase would be temporary (through June 1954) and that a continued increase beyond that time would have to be provided by specific appropriation instead of being financed from the retirement fund. (p. D359.)
8. IMPORT CONTROLS. Sen. Wiley spoke in favor of retaining import controls on dairy products (pp. 4239-40).
9. FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. Butler, Nebr., spoke in favor of additional flood control (pp. 4252-4).
10. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Bridges inserted a list of the President's recommendations which have not been passed by Congress, including various proposals regarding farm program (pp. 4241-2).
11. RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION. Began debate on S. 515, to amend the RFC Act in a number of particulars so as to clarify its responsibilities and improve its accounting methods and financial structure. Sen. Byrd submitted and discussed his amendment to abolish RFC and transfer its national-defense functions to other agencies. (pp. 4269-75.)

HOUSE

12. PUERTO RICO. Received the President's message transmitting to Congress for approval the Constitution of Puerto Rico; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (H. Doc. 435) (pp. 4291-2).
13. PUBLIC LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 1631, amended, setting aside the Fort Reno (Okla.) Military Reservation in trust for the Cheyenne-Arapaho Indians (p. D360).
14. ELECTRIFICATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 2643, consolidating the Parker Dam power project and the Davis Dam project into the Parker-Davis project (p. D360).
15. FLOOD CONTROL. Received Lowell, Mass. city Clerk's petition requesting that cuts in New England States flood-control program be reinstated (p. 4304).

House of Representatives

TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1952

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou eternal God, as we again assemble in this Chamber, we would render unto Thee the tribute of our heart-felt praise for by Thy mercies we have been spared and by Thy presence and power we are daily sustained.

May we appreciate and understand more fully how sacred and wonderful it is that in facing difficult tasks and heavy responsibilities, we may lift our minds and hearts unto Thee from whom cometh every needed blessing.

Grant that in seeking to legislate for the highest welfare of our beloved country and in ministering to the needs of struggling humanity we may be guided by spiritual principles and endowed with divine wisdom.

Let the words of our mouth and the meditations of our heart be acceptable in Thy sight, O Lord, our strength and our Redeemer. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, April 10, 1952, was read and approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On April 11, 1952:

H. R. 2737. An act to authorize the reimbursement of certain naval attachés, observers, and other officers for certain expenses incurred while on authorized missions in foreign countries.

On April 14, 1952:

H. J. Res. 423. Joint resolution to continue the effectiveness of certain statutory provisions until June 1, 1952.

On April 15, 1952:

H. R. 3995. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to transfer to the Department of the Navy certain land and improvements at Pass Christian, Miss.;

H. R. 4444. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the city of Macon, Ga., a parcel of land in the said city of Macon, containing 2 acres, more or less;

H. R. 4796. An act to retrocede to the State of North Carolina concurrent jurisdiction over a highway at Fort Bragg, N. C.;

H. R. 4965. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to sell and convey to Sam Arvanitis and George Arvanitis a parcel of land consisting of one-quarter acre, more or less, situated at the naval ammunition and net depot, Seal Beach, Calif.;

H. R. 5369. An act to authorize the exchange of certain lands located within and

in the vicinity of the Federal Communications Commission's primary monitoring station, Portland, Oreg.; and

H. J. Res. 350. Joint resolution to provide an extension of time for the authorization for certain projects for local flood protection in the Tennessee River Basin.

On April 17, 1952:

H. R. 4897. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to surrender and convey to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts certain rights of access in and to Chelsea Street in the city of Boston, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5685. An act for the relief of Rumi Takemura;

H. J. Res. 359. Joint resolution to designate the lake to be formed by the waters impounded by the Wolf Creek Dam in the State of Kentucky as Lake Cumberland; and

H. J. Res. 382. Joint resolution to provide for setting aside an appropriate day as a National Day of Prayer.

On April 18, 1952:

H. R. 607. An act for the relief of Ronald Yee;

H. R. 745. An act for the relief of Thomas A. Trulove, postmaster, and Nolen J. Salyards, assistant postmaster, at Inglewood, Calif.;

H. R. 751. An act for the relief of Loretta Chong;

H. R. 978. An act for the relief of Mrs. Michi Masaoka;

H. R. 1158. An act for the relief of Isao Ishimoto;

H. R. 1790. An act for the relief of Dorothea Zirkelbach;

H. R. 1815. An act for the relief of Hideo Ishida;

H. R. 1819. An act for the relief of Hisamitsu Kodani;

H. R. 1836. An act for the relief of Mrs. Carla Mulligan;

H. R. 2353. An act for the relief of Kazuyoshi Hino and Yasuhiko Hino;

H. R. 2403. An act for the relief of Leda Taft;

H. R. 2404. An act for the relief of Mark Yoke Lun and Mark Seep Ming;

H. R. 2634. An act for the relief of Mrs. Aiko Eljima Phillips;

H. R. 4343. An act for the relief of Erika Bammes (Patricia Ann Cox);

H. R. 4691. An act for the relief of Naga-kubo (also known as Roy Mervin Nelson);

H. R. 4774. An act for the relief of Eleftherios G. Kokolis;

H. R. 5297. An act for the relief of John Michael Jurecek;

H. R. 5322. An act for the relief of Kazumi Yamashita;

H. R. 5460. An act for the relief of Hans Werner Brisco;

H. R. 5551. An act for the relief of Eugene Kline;

H. R. 5893. An act to make additional funds available to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for direct home and farmhouse loans to eligible veterans under title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended;

H. R. 5920. An act for the relief of Kimberly Ann Cibulski, also known as Belle Lee; and

H. R. 6026. An act for the relief of Joseph Yukio.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Landers, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2039. An act to prohibit the display of flags of international organizations or other nations in equal or superior prominence or honor to the flag of the United States except under specified circumstances, and for other purposes.

DISASTER RELIEF

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Appropriations, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 427) making additional appropriations for disaster relief for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the resolution?

Mr. CANNON. The resolution provides the same relief for the upper Missouri and Mississippi which was provided a year ago for a similar disaster on the lower Missouri. Immediate steps must be taken to provide for human relief.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, of course I shall not object to the gentleman's request. The disaster is due to the failure of Congress to pass our bill for the Missouri Valley Authority.

Mr. CANNON. I will not take issue with the gentleman. It is, of course, largely a matter of conjecture.

Mr. RANKIN. The only way in the world you are ever going to protect these people from disasters for years to come, and at the same time utilize the Missouri River, is through the development of the Missouri River similar to that provided for the Tennessee.

I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, the following sum:

DISASTER RELIEF

For an additional amount for "disaster relief," \$25,000,000, to be expended without regard to the limitation in section 8 of the act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 875).

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, unprecedented floods are sweeping down the upper branches of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. The floodwaters on the upper Missouri exceed in volume and devastation any flood registered in the recorded history of the valley.

Its crest has just passed Omaha, Nebr., and Council Bluffs, Iowa, and is now on its way down the river accelerated by heavy rains which have fallen steadily for the last 48 hours and were still falling on the last report received this morning.

Something like 50 towns have been inundated. In excess of 90,000 people have been evacuated. Thousands are homeless. Twenty-seven major railroads are blocked. Eighty-three main highways are closed. One hundred and fifty-three private levees have been breached and over 2,200,000 acres of farm lands have already been flooded.

The Red Cross is making every effort to meet the situation and provide for the destitute but the extent of the disaster and the rapidly growing list of refugees is taxing it beyond its resources. Federal aid must be provided and at once.

Such heavy draft was made on the disaster funds available for relief in the July floods last year that only a minimum reserve remains.

For the fiscal year we had the customary \$800,000 provided in the annual bill. To this was added the \$25,000,000 carried in the joint resolution last July. And subsequently a subcommittee under the chairmanship of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL] reported out a bill appropriating an additional \$5,000,000, giving us a total disaster fund of \$30,800,000 for the year ending June 30, 1952. Of this amount \$24,061,124 has been expended largely on the lower Missouri, leaving unallocated and uncommitted \$6,738,866 at this critical time. It is, of course, wholly inadequate.

The further appropriation of \$25,000,000 proposed in the pending bill will not meet the needs of the emergency. But the States are arranging to appropriate funds which this Federal contribution will supplement.

One State legislature has just made an appropriation and another State is convening a session of its legislature for the purpose and all States and local subdivisions affected are expected to provide sufficient funds to meet the situation without the necessity of the Federal Government adding to the amount carried by this resolution.

While losses were heavier in 1951, a greater potential acreage lies in the path of the coming flood, and the excessive losses of last year are due to the fact that the acreage inundated was industrial, whereas the greater part of the territory affected by this flood is largely agricultural. This appropriation is primarily for human relief and the dollar damage is not a criterion of the human suffering involved.

But there is a commercial side to the problem. The areas inundated include some of the most productive land in the Nation. More surplus food is produced in this section, including both grain and livestock, than in any similar area on

the globe. Unless the water is drained and the submerged land is pumped off in the next few weeks, no crops can be produced this year. Food is the prime essential in both peace and war and the Government is at this time making a special effort to increase all food crops. The early return of refugees to their homes and the prompt rehabilitation of these farm lands is a national problem as well as a local problem. If this important section in the Nation's bread basket can be returned to production this crop year, the money provided in this bill will prove a profitable investment as well as a humanitarian measure.

And in this connection, Mr. Speaker, may I say that the statement quoted in some quarters to the effect that had not Congress in the exercise of a niggardly policy denied appropriations for the system of dams now under construction on the upper Missouri, this catastrophe could have been avoided. That statement is without foundation.

The proposed control of the upper Missouri is projected in six great dams—the Fort Peck, Garrison, Oahe, Fort Randall, Gavins Point, and Big Bend Dams. The first of these six dams was started in 1937 and has now been completed, although it cannot be closed until next year. The remainder are in all stages of construction from planning to completion in 1960.

But all the cuts on all the estimates for all these dams approximates only about 5 percent. It is obvious that a cut of 5 percent could not possibly have delayed construction to an extent permitting the damage caused by this flood.

It might be added that that cost of construction of these dams has increased 250 percent over the estimates first submitted to the committee, an increase entirely out of proportion to any increase due to added cost of construction in labor and materials.

It is also interesting to note that a total of approximately \$1,400,000,000 has been spent by the Government on the improvement of the Missouri River in this area in the last 20 years.

It is the part of economy to provide this money at the earliest minute possible. "He gives thrice who gives promptly." Human suffering will be alleviated, production of essential food products will be resumed this year, and the eventual solution of pressing flood-control problems will be accelerated by the enactment of this measure.

I yield to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER].

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Speaker, we, in Kansas, have not forgotten the terrific floods of July 1951. Up to now, Kansas is not hurt seriously by this flood. We pray it will not be.

We know from first-hand experience how much these disaster funds mean to these flood-stricken States and communities. For without, it would have been almost impossible for some areas to beat back.

This year's flood is worse than that of 1951. The need will be greater. Perhaps the \$25,000,000 will not be enough. If it is not, Congress can always provide

more. To avoid delay in the passage of this resolution, I will not offer any amendment.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution, as it should be, will pass without objection, opening the way for the President to declare emergency areas, and the governors may then request aid from the Federal Government.

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

Mr. JENSEN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, since a great part of the damage caused by this flood occurred in my district, I should like to make a few remarks.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I think it should be brought out that \$6,000,000 is left over from last year's appropriation. That is available in addition to what this joint resolution provides. Is that not correct?

Mr. CANNON. That is true.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, in order that the Members may have some idea of the immensity of this devastating flood, may I say that the Missouri River Valley covers an area about one-sixth the entire area of the United States. It extends way up into Canada. The floodwaters have covered an area approximately 5 miles wide for a distance of 200 miles from above Sioux City south, so you can imagine what terrific destruction it has caused.

Thousands of farms and town homes have been inundated and thousands of families have been evacuated from the towns, and farms, and homes in the Missouri Valley. This \$25,000,000 will be spent to help those people back to their homes again, to pay the farmers who have fed the stock of their neighbors who have been moved out of their homes, to help repair bridges in order to get traffic going again, to furnish food and shelter to the people who are homeless, and for many other purposes, such as cleaning up debris, and pumping water off the farm lands.

This has been the most terrible flood of all time on the Missouri River. I was there 4 days. I saw it with my own eyes. I walked up and down the river, I flew over the river, I rode in boats on the floodwaters. It was a most heart-breaking sight. The people there were all united. They worked, they toiled, they sweated to build the levees higher, and they prayed. I never saw such wonderful unity, such neighborly, friendly cooperation as was exemplified there.

Mr. Speaker, it made me more proud than ever of the people I have the honor to represent. Never before has the spirit of true Americanism, cooperation, unity and friendship, and Christianity been better exemplified among men.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I have just returned from Minnesota and have witnessed some of the effects of the floodwaters there. As the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] stated, it is just impossible to appreciate how serious the general situation is unless one inspects the damaged areas

personally. I cannot urge too strongly that the House adopt this measure appropriating \$25,000,000 for disaster relief immediately. The only question in my mind is whether or not this amount will be sufficient to accomplish the job that must be done at once. The most immediate need is the alleviation of the suffering among the homeless and destitute people who have lost most of their possessions in this flood and the many more that will suffer before this flood damage ceases.

Mr. Speaker, Minnesota suffered great flood damage last year and the city of Marshall in my district was particularly hard hit. Marshall has again suffered considerable damage. Montevideo, Minn., was very hard hit this year and the State of Minnesota in general has sustained its greatest flood loss in history.

A month ago, when the House was considering the civil functions bill, I suggested that we pay more attention to impounding the waters of the Missouri far upstream before they created more havoc down below and prevent as far as possible damage to the cities on the lower reaches of the river. I argued that it would be much better to spend an additional \$30,000,000 on the Oahe and Gavins Point Dams than it would be to utilize some of the flood-control funds to increase the size of the dikes on the lower Mississippi. In my judgment, Mr. Speaker, the solution to this entire problem is to bring the program prescribed in the Pick-Sloan plan to completion as soon as possible and to see that the Department of Agriculture, under its flood-control program, works out a plan which will hold back the waters of the numerous small tributaries that feed the larger streams. I have always supported the appropriation of funds for this work and hope that the House will reverse the position taken recently, over my protest, and approve the appropriation of the money necessary to complete the Oahe and Gavins Point Dams. The need is critical.

I hope that the Senate will rectify the error of the House in not continuing the flood-control work at full capacity in the Red River of the North Basin. It is also very essential that funds be provided for a complete survey of the Minnesota River and the small tributaries which feed into that river so that future damage to such cities as Montevideo, Marshall, and Mankato be reduced to a minimum.

Mr. LOVRE. Mr. Speaker, this requested appropriation of \$25,000,000 for the President's disaster fund is but further evidence of the need for a stepped up flood-control program in America. The flood of last week is another reminder of the old saying "too little and too late." If General Pick had been given the funds requested every year since the Pick-Sloan plan was authorized in 1944, this disaster would not have happened and this \$25,000,000 disaster fund would not have been necessary. In the interest of true economy and national defense we cannot permit another disaster like the one of last week in the Missouri River Basin.

I sincerely hope that the Senate will restore the funds for flood control and that the House conferees will agree.

Economy, preparedness, and the preservation of the great Middle West demand such action.

Mr. Speaker, I must pay a word of tribute to Raymond M. Foley, the administrator of the President's disaster fund, and his assistant Pere F. Seward. They were right on the job and lost no time in meeting with Gov. Sigurd Anderson, of South Dakota, and others of our State in meeting out necessary relief.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, we no longer hear the derisive shouts of those who holler "log-rolling and pork barrel." The tons of angry, muddy swirling of flood waters sweeping down the great valley in the Midwest have hushed those selfish and unsympathetic groups that have never found a reason for helping their fellowman. The floods along the great Missouri River have reached an all-time record and those of us who live in the lower Mississippi Valley truly sympathize with those people in their great distress and property loss. We know just how those people feel as waters up-the-valley-way descend on them with destructive fury. The Congress, which has in my judgment overdone foreign aid, should now come to the rescue of its own people who are suffering so keenly at the present time.

The flood waters which are causing such appalling loss of property in the Missouri and upper part of the Mississippi Valley are beginning to affect the lower Mississippi Valley and the Red River Valley. I have just come back from Louisiana and I found the Mississippi with full banks at the present time and expecting much additional water to descend upon them in the next few weeks. I found the Red River, which traverses my district in northwest Louisiana, to be full to the very brim. In fact, while I was there in Louisiana a small levee gave way and I received the news of this levee break before I left to return here. The levee break fortunately did not cause extensive damage but it did prophesy to all of us what might occur in the future should we continue to allow our levee work to fail and our bank revetment and stabilization projects to become inactive. On the Red River especially money is badly needed for bank stabilization. The present period of high water will serve to emphasize the dire need of this assistance and this will be the case even though a major flood in the lower valley may be averted during the current year.

I am certainly in favor of economy, Mr. Speaker. It is false economy, however, to attempt to economize on flood control. I join hands with those groups in the Congress and throughout the country that feel that we must take care of our own people before the needs of rehabilitating overseas peoples are met. If our own economy through flood disasters is allowed to suffer, we will not then be in position as a nation to muster our ultimate strength in defense of this country in emergencies.

At an early date I hope that this House will reconsider its flood control appropriations and will give those projects which were approved by the budget and by the Army engineers the "green light." I also hope that the Engineers will be allowed to go ahead with project planning. Any other course is ill-advised and full of folly.

President Truman could have accomplished his purpose legally. He could have invoked the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act last December when the steel controversy first arose. That act provides an 80-day cooling-off period during which negotiations must be continued. Then, if no agreement has been reached, a final offer of management must be submitted to a rank-and-file secret vote under Government supervision of the ballot box. President Truman did not invoke the Taft-Hartley Act, however. He willfully bypassed the Taft-Hartley Act and seized the steel mills by Executive whim in violation of the constitutional law. This action was illegal, high-handed, arbitrary, and unnecessary.

The Nation's railroads were taken over by the Government on August 27, 1950, and still remain under Government control. That act, however, was legal under the provisions of the Railroad Labor Act of 1916. In 1946 the Nation's coal mines were seized legally under the provision of the Smith-Connally Act. Both of these seizures were based upon acts passed by Congress, the law of the land. The seizure of the steel mills was not based upon law but upon inherent power—something that exists only in the mind of President Truman and his New Deal henchmen.

Mr. Speaker, if President Truman can make his seizure of the steel mills stick, then he or anyone of his successors can take over the cement mills, the coal mines, the petroleum industry, the press and radio, the meat-packing plants, the Nation's cattle and hog industry, the corner grocery stores, the Nation's banks, and so forth—not under law, but under Executive order or whim, or fiat.

What remedy or check has the Congress for such arbitrary and unconstitutional action on the part of a President? The seizure of private property without due process of law is specifically forbidden by the Constitution. It is a plain violation of that Constitution and of the President's oath of office. No President has ever done such a thing before. Such action is extremely drastic and extremely dangerous; and as such, warrants drastic counteraction. The only real remedy is impeachment. Impeachment proceedings have been used but once against a President, President Andrew Johnson, and then were not successful. However, impeachment proceedings should be started and should be pushed with all diligence. The House of Representatives has the duty and responsibility of bringing impeachment proceedings against the President, and the United States Senate has the responsibility of trying the case. Nothing short of such action will do. It should be taken immediately.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**WHAT ARE INHERENT POWERS?—
WHERE DO THEY LEAD?**

(Mr. MASON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, what are inherent powers? Where does the doctrine of inherent powers lead? Is the America of the future to be governed by law or by men—dictatorial Presidents? Those are the questions we must face up to and find proper answers for.

Noah Webster says, "inherent" means inalienable—firmly fixed—inherited—received from one's ancestors or predecessors." Therefore, President Truman's claimed "inherent powers" are powers he must have received either from his predecessors or from the inalienable powers the Constitution of the United States vests in the office of President of the United States. No former President had the nerve to ever claim inherent powers, and no former President ever took any action based upon such a phony thing as inherent powers. Therefore President Truman did not receive such powers from any of his Presidential predecessors.

Two of our greatest constitutional lawyers, William Howard Taft and Charles Evans Hughes, denounced the concept of inherent powers. These great constitutional authorities asserted there is no such thing as inherent power under our Constitution. Another great constitutional lawyer, Attorney General Knox, in answer to an inquiry of President Theodore Roosevelt in 1902, when this Nation faced a fuel crisis because of the great anthracite strike, said:

You have no power and authority in law to take over the mines.

Mr. Speaker, when Hitler seized power and did away with the Reichstag, the General national legislature, he ignored the plain provisions of the Constitution of the German Republic and asserted inherent powers as Der Führer. In olden days the English kings claimed inherent powers to do whatever they pleased under the spurious doctrine of the "divine right of kings." This questionable power was removed from the English kings by force when the Magna Carta was adopted.

LEXINGTON, MASS.

(Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I had the honor to make a short address at Lexington, Mass., on Saturday, where 177 years ago, the people of this country struck the first blow for freedom, and for a free way of life.

I thought, as I spoke there, and saw the parade and the crowds listening to Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg's fine address,

and I wondered if we had lived up to and done everything we could to keep this America strong and to keep this America free. The people of Lexington year after year, and year after year, have kept that inspiration. They have sent their men to fight for freedom in every war. That is true Americanism.

**FEDERAL AID FOR SCHOOL
CONSTRUCTION**

(Mr. BAILEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I have requested this time in order to advise my colleagues of the House that the special subcommittee considering legislation to provide Federal grants-in-aid for school construction will resume hearings tomorrow in room 429 of the Old House Office Building. Any Member of the Congress who cares to make an appearance will be recognized and will be permitted to make a statement. If you prefer to file a brief for the committee hearings, it will be appreciated.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

THE U. S. S. "TRIGGER"

(Mr. BROOKS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I have been asked to make this announcement on the floor this morning. I do it by reading this letter from the Department of the Navy:

HON. CARL VINSON,
Chairman, House Armed Services Committee.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The U. S. S. *Trigger* (SS 564), the first of the post-World War II submarines to visit this city, will be at the Washington Naval Gun Factory at Eighth and M Streets SE., from Friday afternoon at 4 p. m., April 25, 1952, until 8 a. m. on Friday, May 2, 1952.

The Secretary of the Navy wishes to extend a cordial invitation to you, and through you to the members of your committee and other Members of the House of Representatives, to visit the U. S. S. *Trigger* at your convenience during her stay.

It is requested that Congressmen who desire to visit the submarine contact Capt. E. C. Stephan, United States Navy, at Liberty 56700, extension 77089, indicating the time at which they desire to visit the submarine.

Sincerely,

E. C. STEPHAN,
Captain, United States Navy.

I might add, Mr. Speaker, that this is one of the most modern submarines that we have. It was built and completed following World War II. It is really something that the Members of Congress should see.

THE SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

**ENLISTMENTS OF MEMBERS OF THE
ARMED FORCES**

(Mr. FURCOLO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FURCOLO. Mr. Speaker, the order extending enlistments of members of the Armed Forces is indefensible unless there is clear proof that the security of the Nation demands it. I am unaware of such proof and I am asking the Armed Services Committees of Congress to investigate the entire matter.

This latest action is similar to the inexcusably shameful treatment we have already given our Reserve Corps and our National Guard. The responsibility for that was mainly on the military although Congress and the President deserved some of the blame, too.

Back in 1950 I pointed out that that policy was not only wrong and unfair but was pitifully shortsighted in that it would break the back of the Reserve Corps and also of the National Guard. This latest step will do the same thing to the voluntary enlistment program.

The order extending enlistments an additional 9 months is a breach of faith with men who enlisted for a specified term of years. Extending that term over the objection of the enlistee is a violation of the word of this Nation.

The only possible excuse is that any other action would seriously endanger our security. In the absence of proof to that effect, our servicemen and their families have been treated unfairly. In addition, such a policy is shortsighted.

In peacetime, the backbone of our military forces is the man who enlists. In wartime, the greatest protection our families have against the selective service draft is the voluntary enlistment program.

The basis of any enlistment program must be confidence, good faith, and implicit trust in the word of the Government. If that word be broken, if that confidence be undermined, if that good faith be betrayed, then the entire enlistment program will collapse.

If the Government and the military break their word now, who will ever again enlist upon the promise of the military? In the long run, the order extending enlistments strikes a deathblow at our military strength.

As of now, I cannot see the vital necessity to hold these men for 9 months beyond their enlistment. Until the Defense Department proves the necessity, I must oppose the order. In addition, I am asking the Armed Services Committees to investigate the necessity for such an order.

PRESIDENTIAL PREROGATIVES

(Mr. MAGEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAGEE. Mr. Speaker, cynical criticism has filled the air since the President remarked that he would call Congress back in session if it adjourned without restoring major cuts made in the military budget.

The President has been pictured as a tyrant. He has been likened to King George III and referred to as a Caesar.

Some of these critics have said that the Constitution gives Congress the sole

gion and a statement by the American Legion.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. RABAUT to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. EVINS to revise and extend his remarks made in Committee.

Mr. HESELTON in six instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HERTER (at the request of Mr. HESELTON) in six instances and to include extraneous matter.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. YATES (at the request of Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois), for 2 days, on account of illness.

Mr. SIEMINSKI (at the request of Mr. CLEMENTE), from April 22 to May 5, 1952, on account of official business.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 2039. An act to prohibit the display of flags of international organizations or other nations in equal or superior prominence or honor to the flag of the United States except under specified circumstances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. STANLEY, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on April 10, 1952, present to the President, for his approval, bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 607. An act for the relief of Ronald Yee;

H. R. 745. An act for the relief of Thomas A. Trulove, postmaster, and Nolen J. Sal-yards, assistant postmaster, at Inglewood, Calif.;

H. R. 751. An act for the relief of Loretta Chong;

H. R. 978. An act for the relief of Mrs. Michi Masaoka;

H. R. 1158. An act for the relief of Isao Ishimoto;

H. R. 1790. An act for the relief of Dorothea Zirkelbach;

H. R. 1815. An act for the relief of Hideo Ishida;

H. R. 1819. An act for the relief of Hisamitsu Kodani;

H. R. 1836. An act for the relief of Mrs. Carla Mulligan;

H. R. 2353. An act for the relief of Kazuyoshi Hino and Yasuniko Hino;

H. R. 2403. An act for the relief of Leda Taft;

H. R. 2404. An act for the relief of Mark Yoke Lun and Mark Seep Ming;

H. R. 2634. An act for the relief of Mrs. Aiko Eijima Phillips;

H. R. 3995. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to transfer to the Department of the Navy certain land and improvements at Pass Christian, Miss.;

H. R. 4343. An act for the relief of Erika Bammes (Patricia Ann Cox);

H. R. 4444. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the city of

Macon, Ga., a parcel of land in the said city of Macon, containing 2 acres, more or less;

H. R. 4691. An act for the relief of Naga-kubo (also known as Roy Mervin Nelson);

H. R. 4774. An act for the relief of Eleftherios G. Kokolis;

H. R. 4796. An act to retrocede to the State of North Carolina concurrent jurisdiction over a highway at Fort Bragg, N. C.;

H. R. 4897. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to surrender and convey to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts certain rights of access in and to Chelsea Street in the city of Boston, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4965. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to sell and convey to Sam Arvanitis and George Arvanitis a parcel of land consisting of one-quarter acre, more or less, situated at the naval ammunition and net depot, Seal Beach, Calif.;

H. R. 5297. An act for the relief of John Michael Jurecek;

H. R. 5322. An act for the relief of Kazumi Yamashiro;

H. R. 5369. An act to authorize the exchange of certain lands located within, and in the vicinity of, the Federal Communications Commission's primary monitoring station, Portland, Oreg.;

H. R. 5460. An act for the relief of Hans Werner Brisco;

H. R. 5551. An act for the relief of Eugene Kline;

H. R. 5685. An act for the relief of Rumi Takemura;

H. R. 5693. An act to make additional funds available to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for direct home and farmhouse loans to eligible veterans, under title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended;

H. R. 5920. An act for the relief of Kimberly Ann Cibulski, also known as Belle Lee;

H. R. 6026. An act for the relief of Joseph Yukio;

H. J. Res. 350. Joint resolution to provide an extension of time for the authorization for certain projects for local flood protection in the Tennessee River Basin;

H. J. Res. 359. Joint resolution to designate the lake to be formed by the waters impounded by the Wolf Creek Dam in the State of Kentucky as Lake Cumberland;

H. J. Res. 382. Joint resolution to provide for setting aside an appropriate day as a National Day of Prayer; and

H. J. Res. 423. Joint resolution to continue the effectiveness of certain statutory provisions until June 1, 1952.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, April 23, 1952, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1340. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of legislation entitled "A bill to amend the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, to extend the application of the special inducement pay provided thereby to doctors and dentists, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1341. A letter from the Administrator, Small Defense Plants Administration, transmitting the second quarterly report of the operations of the Small Defense Plants Ad-

ministration, pursuant to section 714 (g) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1342. A letter from the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, transmitting the semiannual report of the Federal National Mortgage Association for the 6 months ended December 31, 1951, pursuant to section 306 of the National Housing Act, as amended, and section 2 (6) of Reorganization Plan No. 22 of 1950; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1343. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting a draft of a bill entitled "A bill to amend the act entitled 'An act to establish a Code of Law for the District of Columbia,' approved March 3, 1901, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto" (D. C. Code, 1940 ed., sec. 11-1401)"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1344. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of legislation entitled "A bill to authorize the Administrator of General Services to transfer to the Department of the Navy, without reimbursement, certain property at Fort Worth, Tex."; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

1345. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting the report on the audit of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951, pursuant to section 17 (b) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U. S. C. 1811) (H. Doc. No. 433); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, and ordered to be printed.

1346. A letter from the Director, Legislation and Liaison Department of the Air Force, transmitting the annual report of the Department of the Air Force, covering the disposal of Air Force excess personal property located in areas outside the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, for the calendar year 1951, pursuant to section 404 (d), title IV of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (Public Law 152, 81st Cong.); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

1347. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State, transmitting a letter from the Government of the United Kingdom conveying an expression of deep gratitude on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom for the message of profound sorrow and sympathy expressed by the House of Representatives on the occasion of the death of King George VI; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1348. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to amend the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 to increase from 3 percent to 6 percent the amount to be deducted from each payment made pursuant to an award, as reimbursement for expenses incurred by the United States"; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1349. A letter from the Acting Attorney General, transmitting copies of orders entered in cases where the ninth proviso to section 3 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917 (8 U. S. C. 136), was exercised in behalf of such aliens, pursuant to section 6 (b) of the act of October 16, 1918, as amended by section 22 of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (Public Law 831, 81st Cong.); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1350. A letter from the Acting Attorney General, transmitting copies of orders of the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization suspending deportation as well as a list of the persons involved; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1351. A letter from the Chairman, United States Motor Carrier Claims Commission, transmitting the third report of the progress

of the United States Motor Carrier Claims Commission, covering the period from April 12, 1951, to April 11, 1952, pursuant to provisions of section 12 of the Motor Carrier Claims Commission Act of 1948, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1352. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill, proposed by the Judicial Conference of the United States entitled, "A bill to amend section 1332 of title 28 of the United States Code"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1353. A letter from the Acting Attorney General, transmitting a copy of an order of the Acting Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, dated October 20, 1950, authorizing the temporary admission into the United States, for shore leave purposes only, of alien seamen found to be excludable as persons within one of the classes enumerated in section 1 (2) of the act of October 16, 1918, as amended by section 22 of the Internal Security Act of 1950; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1354. A letter from the Acting Attorney General, transmitting a copy of an order of the Acting Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, dated October 20, 1950, authorizing the temporary admission into the United States, for shore leave purposes only, of alien seamen found to be excludable as persons within one of the classes enumerated in section 1 (2) of the act of October 16, 1918, as amended by section 22 of the Internal Security Act of 1950; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1355. A letter from the Acting Attorney General, transmitting a copy of an order of the Acting Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, dated October 20, 1950, authorizing the temporary admission into the United States, for shore leave purposes only, of alien seamen found to be excludable as persons within one of the classes enumerated in section 1 (2) of the act of October 16, 1918, as amended by section 22 of the Internal Security Act of 1950, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1356. A letter from the Acting Attorney General, transmitting a copy of an order of the Acting Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, dated October 20, 1950, authorizing the temporary admission into the United States, for shore leave purposes only, of alien seamen found to be excludable as persons within one of the classes enumerated in section 1 (2) of the act of October 16, 1918, as amended by section 22 of the Internal Security Act of 1950, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1357. A letter from the Acting Attorney General, transmitting a copy of an order of the Acting Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, dated October 20, 1950, authorizing the temporary admission into the United States, for shore leave purposes only, of alien seamen found to be excludable as persons within one of the classes enumerated in section 1 (2) of the act of October 16, 1918, as amended by section 22 of the Internal Security Act of 1950; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1358. A letter from the Acting Attorney General, transmitting a copy of an order of the Acting Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, dated October 20, 1950, authorizing the temporary admission into the United States, for shore leave purposes only, of alien seamen found to be excludable as persons within one of the classes enumerated in section 1 (2) of the act of October 16, 1918, as amended by section 22 of the Internal Security Act of 1950; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1359. A letter from the Acting Attorney General, transmitting copies of orders entered in cases where the ninth proviso to section 3 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917 (8 U. S. C. 136), was exercised in behalf of certain aliens, pursuant to sec-

tion 6 (b) of the act of October 16, 1918, as amended by section 22 of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (Public Law 831, 81st Cong.); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1360. A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, Government of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a bill entitled "A bill to amend the act entitled 'An act to define the term of registered nurse and to provide for the registration of nurses in the District of Columbia,'" approved February 9, 1907, as amended; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1361. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of legislation entitled "A bill to authorize certain land and other property transactions"; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

1362. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of legislation entitled "A bill to authorize certain land and other property transactions, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

1363. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report relative to the disposition of certain Federal records, pursuant to Records Disposal Act, approved July 7, 1943 (57 Stat. 380), as amended July 6, 1945 (59 Stat. 434), the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), and the Federal Records Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 578, 583); to the Committee on House Administration.

1364. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report on records proposed for disposal and lists or schedules covering records proposed for disposal by certain Government agencies; to the Committee on House Administration.

1365. A letter from the Acting Attorney General, transmitting a letter relative to the case of Harry Rannala, file No. A-6923191 CR 37962, and requesting that it be withdrawn from those before the Congress and returned to the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. CANNON: Committee on Appropriations. House Joint Resolution 427. Joint resolution making additional appropriations for disaster relief for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1802). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. SMITH of Virginia:

H. R. 7502. A bill to amend the act of June 6, 1924, as amended relating to the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SASSCER:

H. R. 7503. A bill to amend the act of June 6, 1924, as amended, relating to the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BEALL:

H. R. 7504. A bill to amend the act of June 6, 1924, as amended, relating to the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana (by request):

H. R. 7505. A bill to provide more efficient dental care for veterans entitled to receive dental benefits under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BERRY:

H. R. 7506. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell certain land and dwelling houses on the project known as Shadehill unit, Missouri River Basin project, Lemmon, S. Dak., without regard to provisions of law requiring competitive bidding or public advertising; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BOYKIN:

H. R. 7507. A bill to amend the rules for the prevention of collisions on certain inland waters of the United States and on the western rivers; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska:

H. R. 7508. A bill to reserve to certain State and Territorial agencies and tribunals the authority to exercise jurisdiction over labor disputes involving public utilities; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. FORAND:

H. R. 7509. A bill to establish an equitable basis for the application of the Federal income tax to mutual fire insurance companies which operate on the deposit plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUNTER:

H. R. 7510. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, so as to increase the duty imposed upon the importation of fig paste; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MARTIN of Iowa:

H. R. 7511. A bill to provide that the unexpended and unobligated balance of all foreign-aid funds available under authority of the Mutual Security Act of 1951 shall be used for the prosecution of flood-control projects in the United States; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POULSON:

H. R. 7512. A bill to provide that the United States shall not contribute financially to the preparation of the book *The History of Mankind*; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. R. 7513. A bill to recognize naval service performed in sweeping the North Sea of mines in 1919 as service in World War I; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. RODINO:

H. R. 7514. A bill to amend section 22, subdivision (b), paragraph (2), of subparagraph (B) of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROSS:

H. R. 7515. A bill to provide free postage for members of the Armed Forces of the United States; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SASSCER:

H. R. 7516. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp honoring George Herman "Babe" Ruth; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. TOLLEFSON:

H. R. 7517. A bill to amend the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to increase the maximum benefits provided by such act and to extend its provisions to Puerto Rico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. WICKERSHAM:

H. R. 7518. A bill to authorize appropriations for pasture development and water-conservation-development projects in Oklahoma; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WIGGLESWORTH:

H. R. 7519. A bill to increase the optional standard deduction for married persons filing separate income-tax returns; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

works, which, in my judgment, would include drainage ditches and some of the levees which protect farm land, as well as irrigation ditches in the Senator's home State of Montana.

I am also sympathetic with the desire of the Senator from Montana to be absolutely sure that the money will be available for the purpose for which it is desired. I can only say that at this moment I am satisfied, from the examination I have been able to make yesterday and today, that the \$25,000,000 appropriation will apply to the purposes which he has in mind.

There is one difference between the Senator's proposal and mine. If the proposal of the Senator from Montana is adopted, it will apply to the rehabilitation of irrigation ditches, so that irrigation systems may operate. However, it probably would not apply to the matter of cleaning out drainage ditches in Iowa. I shall not oppose the Senator's amendment. A point of order has been raised which may settle the question. I want him to know that I shall not oppose his amendment, but I also want him to know that his amendment would cover only irrigation ditches, whereas in Iowa drainage ditches are operated to carry water off the land.

Mr. ECTON. I appreciate that drainage ditches are probably just as important to the Senator from Iowa and the people of his State as irrigation ditches are to the people of my State. However, the situation which has developed in Montana during the past week, after the tremendous floods hit us, is appalling. We must make arrangements immediately, and we must know definitely what we can count on.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I assure the Senator that I shall be glad to assist him in any way I can to see that the joint resolution, which I hold in my hand, is made applicable to the situation which he describes as soon as it is passed by the Senate. Logically, it should be so applicable. It provides for an appropriation of \$25,000,000. An irrigation district is just as much a public work as is a levee, a sewerage system in a city, or anything else of that nature. I think the money ought to be applied to the purpose which the Senator has in mind. However, I cannot in good conscience agree that the amendment should go into the pending bill, and I make the point of order that it is not authorized by law, and ask that the Chair rule upon it.

Mr. ECTON. Mr. President, as Senators know, I have always had great affection and admiration for the distinguished Senator from Arizona. In view of his explanation and his intention of raising the point of order, there is nothing I can do. Therefore, I most respectfully and gladly ask and accept the cooperation of the distinguished Senator from Arizona.

Mr. HAYDEN. I have tried to be helpful to the Senator from Montana in the past, and I assure him that I shall not fail him in any way.

Mr. ECTON. I appreciate the cooperation of the distinguished Senator from Arizona in helping to earmark a

certain portion of the \$25,000,000 appropriation to do the very thing which I have been asking to have done. It is very essential and important. With that explanation, Mr. President, I withdraw my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senator from Montana [Mr. ECTON] withdraws his amendment.

Without objection, the point of order raised by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] is withdrawn.

The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 6947) was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McKEL-LAR, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. CORDON, and Mr. SALTONSTALL conferees on the part of the Senate.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR DISASTER RELIEF

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Appropriations, I report favorably, without amendment, the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 427) making additional appropriations for disaster relief for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arizona?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, will the Senator from Arizona yield for a question?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like to say that I am in favor of the joint resolution, but I desire to ask the Senator from Arizona what his understanding is of the elimination in the joint resolution of reference to Public Law 875?

Mr. HAYDEN. All the joint resolution would accomplish would be to increase the amount of money heretofore appropriated from \$5,000,000 to \$25,000,000.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is correct.

Mr. HAYDEN. When we passed the original act we removed the limitation. We are repeating the same performance today.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield further?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield further.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like to invite the Senator's attention to the fact that the joint resolution refers to disaster relief, whereas Public Law 875, the act passed in 1950, under which the original appropriation was made, deals with

a major disaster. I assume that for the purpose of the RECORD all the provisions of Public Law 875 will be carried out even though the technical title of the joint resolution is not the same as that of the act passed in 1950.

Mr. HAYDEN. I do not doubt that at all.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. It is important that that point be clear in the RECORD.

Mr. HAYDEN. That would be my construction of it, certainly.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. There can be no doubt about it, because the initial appropriation under the act in question tied the appropriation to the act by reference to the act itself.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. CORDON. The second appropriation was an appropriation of additional money. There the limitation on the amount was suspended, as it is in this instance. The joint resolution would provide an additional amount, and all of it ties back into the initial appropriation, which refers to the act.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I thank the Senator from Oregon. I should like to ask one more question of the Senator from Arizona, and I should like to invite the attention of the Senator from Oregon to the question. The joint resolution which the Senator from Arizona has reported calls for an appropriation of \$25,000,000. Public Law 875 also calls for an amount to be appropriated. I assume that it does not mean that all the money must necessarily be expended. It is an additional appropriation, as I understand.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is all it is. If there is no occasion to spend the money, certainly it should not be spent.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. It is not intended by the language of the House report to limit the provisions of the act, as I understand. The House report refers to the present heavy floods on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and their tributaries. If there should be any other districts which would be covered by the act, they also would be covered by this joint resolution, and no limitation is intended by the language of the report. Is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. The report states:

The purpose of this joint resolution is to make funds available for disaster relief in the areas stricken by the heavy floods on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and their tributaries.

In my judgment, the resolution would apply to disasters anywhere.

Mr. CORDON. My judgment would be that when money is made available pursuant to a law which is applicable Nation-wide, funds are applicable Nation-wide, even though the instance which requires an additional appropriation happens to arise in a particular section of the country.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is why I asked my question.

Mr. HAYDEN. The House said that by reason of what has happened in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys this action is being taken. However, it is being taken under a general statute. We are amending a general law, and the disaster relief therefore is applicable anywhere.

Mr. FERGUSON. Anywhere?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is why I asked my question. I wanted this discussion to be part of the legislative history.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. The point raised by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] is very important. It is very important that the legislative history be made absolutely clear. It should show that we are not being bound by the House committee report, which may infer that it is changing the meaning of the statute.

I do not think that the House committee report or the Members of the Senate committee can change a statute. Nevertheless, there may be an inference raised that, instead of applying generally to flood disasters in the Nation, the \$25,000,000 appropriated in the joint resolution is being earmarked for this one disaster along the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers alone.

I believe that the Senate is mindful of the fact that what has brought this measure to Congress is the immediate flood. However, we know that surely as night follows day there will be other floods, perhaps in Michigan, California, or elsewhere. The legislative history should state clearly that we are not limiting the use of the funds to the specific flood which now confronts us.

Mr. HAYDEN. I take it that the statement in the House report is purely descriptive and merely refers to the recent happening, but is not intended—and the Senate certainly does not intend it—that it should in any way modify the basic statute.

Mr. CORDON. The statement of the Senator from Arizona is exactly in accord with all the appropriate rules and statutory construction and interpretation. In this case the appropriation by reference goes back to the general disaster act. That identifies its purposes. That describes what a disaster is and where it might be. The fact that a report thereafter calls attention to a disaster in a specific area or to a specific disaster, and the fact that even the request from the President indicated that he was induced to make it because of a specific disaster, can in no way vary the terms of the statute. The court could only turn to that type of evidence if there were any ambiguity in the statute itself, and there can be none in this instance.

Mr. FERGUSON. I appreciate that the court's interpretation would be along that line. However, there are also administrative interpretations. Sometimes when an administrator wants to take something out of a report on which to hang his hat, he does it. When we try to force him to do it by report he

goes to the act. I wanted the legislative history to be clear in this case.

Mr. HAYDEN. There was not sufficient time in which to write a formal Senate committee report. However, I believe that the remarks on the floor this afternoon will substitute for it.

Mr. BRIDGES. I think the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] has stated the situation very clearly, and it has also been clearly stated by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL]. Certainly I made mention of it in the committee, and my understanding of it was that it applied to the basic law, as has been explained.

Mr. ECTON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. ECTON. I should like to know if the distinguished Senator from Arizona can explain to me how I can be sure that any of the \$25,000,000 in the joint resolution will be allotted to the Bureau of Reclamation.

Mr. HAYDEN. I think the Senator from Montana can rely on the statement and on the history as recited by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON]. They have looked into the basic law, and it was their interpretation, as it is mine, that an irrigation system is a public facility within the meaning of the statute, and that the funds appropriated by this measure may properly be used for that purpose. That is my judgment.

Mr. ECTON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield further?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. ECTON. I discussed the subject with some Members of the House this afternoon, after the joint resolution was passed by that body, and it was indicated to me that unless funds are specifically earmarked for the purposes desired in Montana the chances are that they will not be available.

Mr. HAYDEN. I shall endeavor, so far as I can, to persuade any administrative officer who has this matter in charge to view it in the light of the opinion which has been expressed in the Senate, and to follow that opinion.

Mr. ECTON. I should like to ask the Senator from Arizona whether he has any objection to earmarking for these items in Montana \$750,000 of the funds appropriated by the joint resolution.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield to me?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. I am afraid that any attempt to apportion disaster funds to specific projects, in specific amounts, will, and ought to, meet with difficulty. The very purpose was to provide funds which the President might expend, in his discretion, where the funds were needed the most.

With all due deference to the Senator from Montana and the necessities existing in Montana—and I have every sympathy for them—it is conceivable that somewhere in the devastated areas there may exist needs even greater than those

to which the Senator from Montana has referred. If so, they must receive prior attention.

Certainly when the survey is made Montana, along with the other States, will receive its reasonable share of the funds and reasonable attention. I feel that I can show that all our experience in the field of disaster relief would bring us to that conclusion. We had that experience last year in relation to the lower Mississippi; and we had it a few years before that in relation to my own section of the country—specifically, the Columbia Basin, where three States were affected. We have also had that experience elsewhere. Universally we have seen the finest spirit in the world applied. There has been nothing political or nothing venal about it. Relief has been afforded as relief, where it has been needed.

Mr. ECTON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield further to me?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. ECTON. Based on the observation made just now by the able Senator from Oregon, I should like to know who, in the final analysis, will determine where these funds are to be expended.

Mr. HAYDEN. Technically the President of the United States will make the determination. Actually the President must be advised in regard to the matter. With respect to flood-control matters the President will be advised by the Corps of Engineers. With respect to damage to irrigation works, the President will be advised by the Bureau of Reclamation. In certain other instances the President will be advised by the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. ECTON. I have already been advised by the Bureau of Reclamation that at least \$605,000 will be required to reconstruct and rehabilitate the Montana projects, and that at least \$145,000 will be required for the project in North Dakota. Together, those items make up the \$750,000 I requested in my amendment to the third supplemental appropriation bill.

Mr. HAYDEN. I understand that perfectly. On the other hand, with \$25,000,000 available and with the necessities the Senator has pointed out, I think he had better follow the same route that everyone else follows in these matters, and should wait to see what happens. If the Senator from Montana has no success in that regard, other deficiency appropriation bills will come before the Senate very soon for action.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield to me?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Does not the Senator from Arizona also feel that in the event we were to earmark the funds only for the projects in two States, by indirection that action might tend to foreclose proper treatment of precisely the same problem which would be created in Iowa or in Minnesota or in some other State, and would work to the disadvantage of all the other States?

Mr. HAYDEN. Precisely.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Whereas if the Senator from Montana will leave the

RECORD as it is, in view of the explanations which have been made, I believe that certainly by means of some form of apportionment the administrative agencies will be able to meet the problem which is facing the farmers, regardless of the States in which they reside.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 427) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I am about to move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 515, Calendar No. 615, to amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act; and it is my hope that we may dispose of that measure tomorrow.

I understand that today there has been reported Senate bill 2639, amending the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. I hope the Senate may consider that bill on Thursday.

Mr. President, the time has come when the Senate will have to proceed more rapidly in acting upon the bills. It may well be that it will be advisable not to have bills considered on the floor of the Senate on Friday, if by that time we are able to conclude action on the bills I have just mentioned. However, such an arrangement should not be regarded as meaning that all Senators will leave the city on that day and will not work in the committees, for the only object in not having a floor session for one or two days now and then is to give the committees an opportunity to report the bills which are before them.

Mr. President, House bill 6854, the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill, has been reported today; and we shall take it up on Monday.

As I have said, I hope we may proceed more rapidly in the disposition of these bills.

Senators have said to me, "we should leave Washington before the conventions"; it seems that some Senators are interested in some kind of conventions which will be held in the early part of July.

Mr. FERGUSON. Senators on both sides of the aisle are interested in them, I believe.

Mr. McFARLAND. Yes.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Including the majority leader.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I give notice now that if we are to leave Washington at an early date, we shall have to work longer hours and more days.

Mr. FERGUSON. Hear! Hear!

AMENDMENT OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION ACT

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I now move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 515, cal-

endar No. 615, a bill to amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arizona.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 515) to amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, which had been reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency with amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is before the Senate and is open to amendment.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, as I have said, it is my hope that we may dispose of this bill tomorrow.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I offer the following amendment: Strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill and insert, in lieu thereof, the text of Senate bill 1376. I desire to speak on that amendment at this time.

Mr. President, Senate bill 1376 is now on the calendar, and has been considered by the Banking and Currency Committee. That bill provides for the dissolution of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the transfer of certain functions related to national defense heretofore vested in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. In short, the purpose of Senate bill 1376 is to liquidate the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and to apply to the existing deficit the proceeds of that liquidation.

Without going into the sordid record of fiscal vandalism practiced against the Federal Government through the facilities of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which have been brought to light over the past 2 years—setting off an epidemic of public scandals—I submit the Corporation should be abolished.

It was originated as a depression measure and now has no essential functions which could not be accomplished as well in other existing agencies.

Senate bill 1376 has been carefully drawn to this end. The essential functions of the Corporation would be preserved. The nonessential functions would be abolished. Provision is made for uninterrupted continuation of defense-effort services which have been delegated to the Corporation.

When the bill was introduced it was endorsed objectively by some of the best authorities on the subject. Among them were the Honorable Herbert Hoover, under whose administration as President the Corporation was originated; the Honorable James F. Byrnes, whose services in all branches of the Federal Government, and in State government, probably constitute the richest public experience in the country; and the Honorable Jesse Jones, whose names is synonymous with the more constructive operations of the Corporation.

Since the introduction of the bill, others who have endorsed liquidation of the RFC; they include the Honorable Emil Schram, one of Mr. Jones' successors as RFC Chairman; and the Honorable Eugene Meyer, first RFC Chairman.

Mr. Meyer was eminently correct in his summation of RFC activities and their inevitable course when he said:

The RFC is now nothing like it was intended to be and was, in fact, at the beginning.

Then he added that he believed—no institution which provides a pipeline from the Treasury to the voter can, in the long run, be administered in a way that will avoid the corrupting influence of political issues.

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee has conceded that none of the RFC's original requirements now exist, and it has been continued primarily as a stand-by agency in case there should be another depression.

The history of RFC shows that it did a good job when it was needed but that its financial resources have been too much of a temptation to political vandals in the period when it did not have a job to do.

I have fought for years to keep this monster agency under control. As early as 1936 and 1937, I attempted to curb its business-loan activities. The senior Senator from Nebraska and I hoped that we might hold this and other Government corporations in check, at least in some degree, through the Corporation Control Act of 1936. But the inevitable has occurred.

The difficulty in controlling such an agency as this was demonstrated by the series of events which took place immediately following the disclosures of the Fulbright subcommittee.

First, the President of the United States said the Fulbright report was "asinine." Four days later he demanded that the Senate confirm the incumbent RFC Director. Then he sent to Congress a reorganization bill which was passed by negative votes in both Houses. The vote in the Senate was 33 for the plan and 41 against it. The vote in the House was 196 for the plan and 201 against it.

With much publicity and fanfare, the Honorable W. Stuart Symington was installed as the single head of the agency. His job was to purify it. He did a good job; but he stayed in the job 9 months, demonstrating that competent personnel are not attracted to service in an agency with nothing to do.

Even while Symington was in office, RFC disclosures continued. In May there were the cases of E. Merwyn Rowlands at Minneapolis, and Frank Prince in Washington. In August there was the resignation of James B. E. Olsen as supervisor of the Alcohol Tax Unit of New York, after investigation disclosed his connections with the American Lithofold Co., a principal in the case involving participation by Democratic Chairman Boyle in an RFC loan.

On September 13 announcement was made of action on two loans by RFC involving unscrupulous connivance or irregularities. On September 16 there was the case of Oliver R. Craft of the St. Louis division. On September 29 James C. Hoover, an RFC examiner for 18 years, was dismissed and Edwin R. Willard was suspended.

NONDEFENSE BUSINESS LOANS

In order to determine the value of RFC under the reorganization in the past year, I made a sample of its business. In 5 months, from May through September, RFC made 231 nondefense business loans totaling \$11,000,000. Twenty-one of these loans were for \$100,000 and over. Approximately two-thirds of the larger loans were made without bank participation, and approximately 75 percent of the remaining 210 smaller nondefense business loans were made without bank participation.

None of these 231 nondefense business loans was made under GI provisions.

From my examination of the information supplied me, as a result of my request, by Mr. Symington, it is difficult to understand how some of them were justified as being in the public interest. For example here are some samples of nondefense, nonveteran, old-line business loans made since the reorganization:

A 5-percent, 5-year loan of \$10,000 to a Puerto Rican bakery and pastry shop.

A 5-percent, 5-year loan of \$50,000 to a Puerto Rican dry-goods store.

A 5-percent, 5-year loan of \$23,000 to a drive-in restaurant and frozen custard establishment.

A 5-percent, 5-year loan of \$10,000 to an ice cream, ice-cream mix, and candy business.

A 5-percent, 10-year loan of \$23,500 to a beer distributor.

A 5-percent, 5-year loan of \$50,000 to the manufacturer of a nationally advertised salad dressing and oleomargarine.

A 5-percent, 6-year loan of \$11,600 to a retail vegetable, fruit stand, and grocery store.

A 5-percent, 5-year loan of \$5,000 to a three-pump filling station.

A 5-percent, 5-year loan of \$55,000 to a manufacturer of light-weight motorcycles, lawn mowers, and 3-wheel delivery motorcycles.

A 5-percent, 3-year loan of \$3,500 to a wholesale flagstone and humus soil business.

A 5-percent, 7-year loan of \$40,000 to a nursery and flower-growing business.

A 5-percent, 5-year loan of \$5,000 to a retail children's wearing apparel store.

A 5-percent, 3-year loan of \$12,000 to a retail men's shop.

A 5-percent, 3-year loan of \$3,500 to a retail furniture store for the purpose of installing and purchasing air-conditioning equipment.

A 5-percent, 85-month loan of \$33,900 to a job printing shop.

A 5-percent, 3-year loan of \$2,340 to a commercial printing shop.

A 5-percent, 3-year loan of \$10,000 to a lithographing business.

A 5-percent, 5-year loan of \$15,000 to an advertising distributor, which was justified as being in the public interest because: First, it furnishes forms to each of approximately 100,000 employers in State of Ohio, required to file workmen's compensation reports; second, efforts are being made to obtain Government contracts from Army Air Force covering services similar to those performed by borrower during World War II; and

third, has received local and national recognition for distribution, free of charge, of a postal guide to permanently improve prompt and efficient handling of mail by post offices which are faced with many problems due to the national emergency.

RFC NATIONAL DEFENSE LOANS

So-called national defense loans by the RFC, issued under its own authority, are to be distinguished from those issued under the National Defense Production Act which, in some instances, are only serviced by RFC.

Under its own authority RFC, in the 5 months of my sample, made 98 so-called national defense loans totaling \$32,000,000. Thirty of these loans were for \$100,000 or more. Of the total 90 percent of them were without bank participation. There were 68 loans of less than \$100,000 and 96 percent of these were without bank participation.

Here again it is difficult to understand how some of these loans could be justified as being in the general public interest or in the interest of national defense. For example, here are some of RFC's so-called defense loans:

A 5 percent, 120-day loan of \$9,870 to a manufacture and packager of desserts and gelatine powders and pie filler.

A 5 percent, 1-year loan of \$3,500 to an outfit for the manufacture of gold braid and insignia for our Armed Forces uniforms.

A 5 percent, 4-month loan of \$7,500 to a manufacturer of beach bags, school bags, utility kits, sample cards, zipper cases, laminating, printing, and die cutting.

A 5 percent, 51-month loan of \$25,000 to a typography company, where a national defense loan was justified on the basis that the applicant prepared finished aircraft manuals in book form for Douglas, Lockheed, and other aircraft companies.

GI AND CATASTROPHE LOANS

There are examples of RFC loans made under veterans provisions which are equally bad.

With respect to catastrophe loans, Public Law 875 or the Eighty-first Congress established a whole new arrangement to provide for the alleviation of suffering and damage resulting from floods, droughts, fire, hurricane, earthquake, storm, and other major disasters.

In addition, the Farmers' Home Administration, Federal Housing Administration, and other Federal agencies are empowered to act in such emergencies.

Still further, the independent offices appropriation bill annually provides money for emergency use by the President in the case of disaster in accordance with Public Law 875.

With or without the RFC the Congress of the United States can be depended upon to act quickly and generously in the case of disaster, and beyond all of this, even those who regard American financial institutions as incorporated "Scrooges" will not believe these local institutions have souls so dead that their resources will not be available in the case of disaster.

SUMMARY OF RFC 5-MONTH SAMPLE

The 5-month sampling which I undertook in connection with RFC activities after the 1951 reorganization is summarized as follows:

May 1 through Sept. 12

Type	Number	Total amount
Nondefense business loans.....	231	\$11,000,000
National defense loans.....	98	32,000,000
Municipal governments.....	2	7,365,000
Veterans guaranteed loans.....	34	208,000
Disaster loans.....	1,006	8,000,000
Total.....	1,368	58,568,000

This is the record of this monstrous \$2,000,000,000 corporation with overhead running at \$14,000,000 a year. Under circumstances and conditions which confront us today, it would appear that such an institution with branch offices in every section of the country is definitely nonessential.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Virginia yield, or does he prefer not to yield at this time?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I desire to make clear that the overhead which the Senator mentions is not attributable solely to the lending function. A great many other projects are being carried on, such as the tin program, the rubber program, the atomic program, and other programs which are directly connected with the war, to which this overhead is attributable. Is not that correct?

Mr. BYRD. I think that is correct; but I believe the major part of the overhead applies to the regular operations of the RFC.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The main activity, from the point of view of present activities, at least, is in connection with these other programs; unless, of course, the skeleton organizations of the branch offices which service both types of activity are counted. I suppose that, purely on the basis of the number of people employed, the Senator might be correct. But is it not true that the Senator's bill does not really abolish anything except business lending, and that all the other activities will continue?

Mr. BYRD. That is correct; but business lending is by far the greatest activity.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Does the Senator feel or does he allege that we shall be able to dispense with the services of all the employees by the transference of these other functions to other agencies?

Mr. BYRD. No; the Senator from Virginia has never said that. But I think a large number of them can be dispensed with. I believe it would be possible to save a large part of the present overhead.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. One other point. Is it not true that this agency, since its inception, has not been a drain on the Treasury, that it has not spent the taxpayers' money; but, that in fact, it has made from its operations more than the amount which it has cost?

Mr. BYRD. I suggest that the Senator from Arkansas not boast about that.



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Senate

(Legislative day of Monday, April 14, 1952)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, as noontide marks the hurrying day and our words are hushed to silence for this dedicated moment, we would bathe our hearts and minds in the glorious thought that amidst all life's changing scenes we are with Thee. Purge us of low desire, lift us to high resolve. In this great hour of human destiny deepen in us the sense of surpassing opportunity and of glorious mission to do our full part in averting a global catastrophe, as our willful world is given this one last chance. May it be in Thy providence that our America, desiring nothing but a just peace for herself and for all the world and praying, "God mend our every flaw," may come to the kingdom for such a time as this. In the Redeemer's name, we ask it. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MCFARLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, April 21, 1952, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

On request by Mr. FULBRIGHT, and by unanimous consent, Mr. RUSSELL was excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate beginning tomorrow afternoon, for the next 10 days.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. HAYDEN, and by unanimous consent, the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare was author-

ized to sit during the session of the Senate today.

Also on request of Mr. HAYDEN, and by unanimous consent, the Committee on the District of Columbia was authorized to meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

On request of Mr. HAYDEN, and by unanimous consent, the Committee on Appropriations was authorized to meet at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

INVITATION TO VISIT THE SUBMARINE U. S. S. "TRIGGER"

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, at the request of the chairman of the Armed Services Committee and the clerk of that committee, I desire to read an invitation which is extended to all Members of the Senate. The invitation, which is in the form of a letter, addressed to the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., April 22, 1952.
Hon. RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
Chairman, Senate Armed Services
Committee, United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The U. S. S. Trigger (SS 564), the first of the post-World War II submarines to visit this city, will be at the Washington Naval Gun Factory at Eighth and M Streets SE., from Friday afternoon at 4 p. m., April 25, 1952, until 8 a. m. on Friday, May 2, 1952.

The Secretary of the Navy wishes to extend a cordial invitation to you, and through you to the members of your committee and other Members of the Senate, to visit the U. S. S. Trigger at your convenience during her stay.

It is requested that Senators who desire to visit the submarine contact Capt. E. C. Stephan, United States Navy, at Liberty 5-6700, extension 7-7089, indicating the time at which they desire to visit the submarine.

Sincerely,
E. C. STEPHAN,
Captain, United States Navy, Director,
Legislative Division.

REPORT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS, PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the

President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the One Hundred-Second Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Panama Railroad Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.
THE WHITE HOUSE, April 22, 1952.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 435)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying document, referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(For President's message, see House proceedings for today.)

PRESIDENT'S REPORT ON DISASTER RELIEF

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the United States, reporting, pursuant to section 8 of Public Law 875, Eighty-first Congress, on the expenditures of funds appropriated to him to provide Federal assistance to States and local governments in areas he had declared to be major disaster areas, which was referred to the Committees on Appropriations and Public Works, separately, and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 22, 1952.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: Section 8 of Public Law 875, Eighty-first Congress, requires that I transmit to the Congress at the beginning of each regular session a full report covering the expenditures of funds appropriated to me to provide Federal assistance to States and local governments in areas I have declared to be "major disaster" areas, such report to

be referred to the Committees on Appropriations and the Committees on Public Works of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Under authority of Public Law 875, I have directed Federal agencies to provide assistance in areas determined by me to have suffered a major disaster, coordinated Federal activity in such areas, and taken other steps to insure that all necessary and authorized Federal assistance was given in the stricken areas with a minimum expenditure of Federal funds.

Pursuant to the authority contained in Public Law 875, the Congress appropriated a total of \$30,800,000. The following is a summary of available funds and allocations made therefrom through March 7, 1952:

Appropriated Public Laws 70 and 137	\$800,000
Appropriated Public Law 80	25,000,000
Appropriated Public Law 202	5,000,000
Funds available for allocation	30,800,000
Funds allocated:	
State of Oklahoma	245,000
State of Missouri	2,474,500
State of Kansas	10,333,500
Administrative expense—HHFA	265,000
Temporary housing (Kansas)	5,050,000
Corps of Engineers	2,710,864
Department of Agriculture	281,268
Federal Security Agency	104,002
State of South Dakota (blizzard)	255,000
Total allocated to date	21,719,134
Actual unallocated balance	9,080,866
Tentative fund reservation (Department of Navy)	26,020
Tentative unallocated balance, Mar. 7, 1952	9,054,846

KANSAS-MISSOURI-OKLAHOMA-ILLINOIS FLOODS

During the first two quarters of fiscal year 1952, I allocated \$18,368,000 to the Housing and Home Finance Agency to be expended in providing Federal assistance in the flood-damaged areas of Oklahoma, Missouri, and Kansas.

Oklahoma: An allocation of \$245,000 was made for expenditure in Oklahoma and, as of January 31, 1952, \$77,500 had been reallocated by the Governor to cover flood relief expenditures. It is impossible at this time to estimate the total expenditure which will be made in Oklahoma, but it probably will be somewhat less than the allocation.

Missouri: As of December 31, 1951, of funds allocated to the Housing and Home Finance Agency, \$2,474,500 had been made available to the State of Missouri. The Governor has allotted \$1,993,331.81 of this amount to 130 public entities, leaving a balance of \$481,168.19. Although some further work eligible under Public Law 875 is still to be performed, it is anticipated that of the unallotted balance approximately \$300,000 will be returned to the Federal Government. It is estimated that approximately 31 percent of the cost of emergency and temporary repairs, or a total of \$897,000, will be provided by public entities in this State. The cost of permanent rehabilitation of public facilities in Missouri,

which is beyond the scope of Public Law 875, will be borne by the Missouri public entities at an anticipated cost of \$1,300,000.

Kansas: As of December 31, 1951, of funds allocated to the Housing and Home Finance Agency \$10,333,500, exclusive of funds for temporary housing, had been made available to the State of Kansas. The Governor has allotted \$7,939,933.42 of this sum to 197 public entities, leaving a balance of \$2,393,566.58 of which \$2,100,000 is earmarked for clean-up in Kansas City, Kans. It is estimated that approximately 36 percent of the cost of emergency and temporary repairs, or a total of \$4,433,000, will be provided by public entities in this State. The cost of permanent rehabilitation of public facilities in Kansas, which is beyond the scope of Public Law 875, will be borne by the Kansas public entities at an anticipated cost of \$12,262,000.

Temporary housing, Kansas: In this State, 8,366 homes were either destroyed or damaged to such an extent as to make them uninhabitable. An additional \$5,050,000 was allocated to provide temporary emergency housing for persons made homeless by the flood. The Housing and Home Finance Agency set aside

\$4,055,000 for the purchase of 1,515 trailers, \$590,000 for site development, and has established a reserve account of \$310,250 for disposal of these units when the need for such facilities has ceased. The \$94,750 balance of this allocation has been set aside for necessary administrative expenses, principally for the Public Housing Administration, a constituent of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, which arranged for the purchase of the housing units. The trailer units furnished varied in size, being 4-, 6-, and 8-person capacity, and included trailer shells which could accommodate larger size families. The trailer operations were concentrated in Junction City, Manhattan, Topeka, Kansas City, Ottawa, Strong City and certain rural areas. The administrative responsibility for these trailer operations was assigned to the mayors of the urban areas involved, and to the Production and Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture for the rural areas.

The following is a tabulation of temporary emergency housing expenditures, obligations, and unobligated balances through January 31, 1952, exclusive of administrative and disposition expenses:

	Available	Expenditure	Obligated but not expended	Unobligated
Purchase	\$4,055,000	\$3,646,209.59	\$126,712.08	\$282,087.33
Site development	590,000	493,310.91	90,169.09	6,520.09
Total	4,645,000	4,139,511.50	216,881.17	283,607.33

Temporary stopgap housing operations will continue until the need has been met, and until the families so housed have found other means of more permanent housing.

Other housing activities: In addition to the temporary housing program the Federal Housing Administration has programmed 2,400 disaster homes throughout the stricken area in Kansas, and construction has already started on a considerable number of these homes. It is understood that the Veterans' Administration has approved 139 loans amounting to \$1,224,120 for the replacement or repair of damaged GI housing.

OTHER AGENCIES PARTICIPATING IN DISASTER RELIEF OPERATIONS

In order to provide a more realistic picture of the rehabilitation costs in the Midwest flood area, I am recapitulating the reported expenditures, through the calendar year 1951, of the American National Red Cross, the Salvation Army, Federal agencies other than those mentioned previously, and State agencies.

FEDERAL AGENCIES

Corps of Engineers: The Corps of Engineers performed a very necessary service in its flood fighting and rescue operations, in the replacement of communication and transportation lines, and in the restoration of utilities essential to the public health and welfare of the residents of the area. It is estimated that at the height of the flood activities, approximately 4,000 men were employed in all phases of work performed by the corps and about 2,000 pieces of equipment were used.

The Tulsa district office of the Corps reports 591,100 acres of land flooded in the area of the basins of the Arkansas, Verdigris, and Neosho Rivers in the States of Kansas and Oklahoma, with a total estimated damage of \$33,912,000 including urban losses to 13 towns in the Neosho River Basin estimated at \$4,148,000 and 9 towns in the Cottonwood River Basin estimated at \$3,209,400. As of December 31, 1951, \$650,300 had been expended for levee repair, flood fighting and other work pertinent to the disaster, and it is estimated that \$723,000 will be required for completion of this work in Kansas. This work was done under authority of the Flood Control Act.

The Kansas City district office of the Corps reports that in Missouri 183 towns and a considerable number of rural areas suffered damages which caused evacuation of 103,176 people with a loss of 18 lives. Approximately 20,980 farms were affected and 2,256,300 acres were totally inundated. The flood damage in cities and districts in the areas of the basins of the Kansas, Osage, and lower Mississippi Rivers amounts to an estimated \$870,243,000. The estimated final cost of the repair program, under which repairs to flood walls, levees, and other flood-control structures are 54 percent complete is \$13,311,000. This district reports expenditures of \$1,775,000 for flood fighting, rescue work, and damage.

A portion of the total cost of the emergency work performed by the Corps has been reimbursed under authority of Public Law 875 in the amount of \$2,710,864. This reimbursement covered such eligible

items as emergency repair of water and sewerage systems, emergency restoration of traffic facilities essential for initial operations as the flood waters receded, and the furnishing of assistance in salvage operations vital to the public health and welfare in the disaster area.

Department of Agriculture: This Department has reported the results of a survey of farm flood damages which amounts to \$5,069,814 in the State of Oklahoma, \$158,743,677 in the State of Missouri, and \$229,777,219 in the State of Kansas, excluding the value of land lost. These amounts are computed from a total of the following categories: (1) Number of farms directly damaged; (2) acreage of croplands damaged, and acreage damaged beyond rehabilitation; (3) total farm acres damaged; (4) number of farm buildings destroyed or damaged and their value; (5) farm equipment destroyed or damaged and its value; (6) major electrical equipment lost and its value; (7) miles of farm fences destroyed and their value; (8) value and acreage of crops lost; (9) value of stored grain and roughage lost; (10) value of livestock lost; and (11) damage to stockwater facilities, etc.

Through December 31, 1951, and under authority of the Flood Rehabilitation Act (Public Law 202, 82d Cong.), funds have been either allocated and/or committed in the State of Missouri amounting to \$3,889,998 and in the State of Kansas in the amount of \$6,937,993. Most of the flood damage in Oklahoma was in the 10 counties in the extreme northeastern portion of the State, and especially along the Verdigris, Arkansas, and Chickasha Rivers, but this State has not received an allotment of funds from the Department of Agriculture pending completion of a survey. It is anticipated that all of the funds made available under this act will be utilized in these areas.

The following agencies or bureaus under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture have reported activities in the flood area: (1) County Mobilization Committees; (2) Farmers Home Administration; (3) Soil Conservation Service; (4) Farm Credit Administration; (5) Federal Crop Insurance Corporation; (6) Agricultural Research Administration; (7) Production and Marketing Administration; (8) Extension Service; and (9) Rural Electrification Administration.

The Commodity Credit Corporation provided coverage for the emergency livestock feed assistance program which was effected through the Department, and for which reimbursement under authority of Public Law 875 in the amount of \$281,268 has been approved. This emergency feed assistance was provided in the States of Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and six counties in southwestern Illinois.

The Production and Marketing Administration managed the limited temporary stop-gap housing program in the rural areas.

Federal Security Agency: An allocation for reimbursement to the Federal Security Agency in the amount of \$104,002 has been made. Of this amount, \$15,423.95 has been audited as reimbursement to the Food and Drug Administra-

tion, and the balance is for reimbursement to the United States Public Health Service for services performed.

This Agency, through its various bureaus, performed notable service by its programs of immunization, inoculation, inspection and laboratory services, sterilization of recoverable goods, supervising disposition of damaged goods, water purification, and other public health services. The efficient and expeditious manner in which this Agency operated prevented what could have resulted in a series of tragic epidemics.

The State departments of health, which cooperated with the Federal Security Agency, have not revealed their expenditures.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation: Through December 31, 1951, this Corporation had interviewed 12,870 applicants in its Kansas City loan agency, 288 in its St. Louis loan agency, and 529 in its Oklahoma City loan agency. A total of 2,531 loan applications for \$25,677,401 had been received, 2,188 loans amounting to \$19,985,008 had been approved, and 1,348 loans totaling \$8,606,925 had been disbursed. It is believed that a considerable number of loans will yet be approved.

General Services Administration: The Public Buildings Service of the General Services Administration, loaned the Housing and Home Finance Agency three engineers to assist in the initial survey of damages and to advise community officials regarding the eligibility of proposed temporary work under Public Law 875. It also contracted for the repair and reconstruction of Federal buildings damaged in the amount of \$185,037.70. Federal buildings damaged included 10 post offices, selective-service files, and a Federal supply warehouse. The Federal Supply Service suffered complete loss of inventory in the area and extensive damage to a warehouse. The direct loss is estimated at \$2,460,269 and the indirect loss at \$55,791. The Records Management Service had 8,000 cubic feet of records damaged and the cost of records rehabilitation is estimated at \$10,068. Approximately 13 percent of the records, or 1,100 cubic feet, have already been rehabilitated.

Civil Aeronautics Administration: This agency expended \$1,021,573 in the disaster area during 1951. These expenditures included costs for rehabilitation of low-frequency ranges, instrument-landing systems and other equipment, aircraft service shop hangar, and rehabilitation of Kansas and Missouri airports. It is estimated that a further expenditure of \$204,154 will be required to complete the rehabilitation of the airports and appurtenant facilities. Some of the rehabilitation work has been done with local funds.

National Production Authority: The National Production Authority took immediate steps to provide special priority assistance to expedite rehabilitation of the flood area. Essential materials were channeled to the disaster area, on the spot priority assistance was given, and exceptions to existing limitations were taken where necessary. Major construction machinery such as cranes,

shovels, tractors, etc., were immediately made available to the area under directive or other priority action. This supply was augmented by farm-machinery manufacturers, with the cooperation of the National Production Authority. Steel allotments were increased from 85 percent of normal requirements to 130 percent.

The assistance of this Authority was so effective that in one case where a city was completely cut off from its waterworks, and where normal delivery of the 3,500 feet of 8-inch pipe necessary to restore the service would require about 8 months, its contact with the producer made this critical material ready for shipment before the local body could vote the necessary funds to finance the project.

Department of Labor: This Department, through its various bureaus, played an important role in the disaster effort by its untiring efforts in regard to compensation for persons unemployed because of the flood and its referral of available manpower for use in the clean-up activities. It is estimated that unemployment insurance payments attributed to the flood disaster will total \$45,500 in Missouri and \$436,400 in Kansas.

Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce: This Bureau reports expenditures and commitments by it and by the State Highway Department of Kansas, as follows:

	Federal funds	State funds	Total funds
Federal-aid highways emergency relief program ¹	\$2,570,508	\$2,570,507	\$5,141,015
Extraordinary maintenance ²	0	932,070	932,070
Federal-aid secondary funds committed on secondary system.....	1,671,564	1,671,564	3,343,128
Total.....	4,242,072	5,174,141	9,416,213

¹ As of Dec. 31, 1951, \$771,065 worth of work was under contract and the balance is expected to be placed under contract during 1952.

² Of the State funds for extraordinary maintenance, \$218,070 represents work completed as of Dec. 31, 1951.

In Missouri, State funds amounting to \$314,541 have been committed as follows: \$154,456 for the primary system, \$97,881 for the secondary system, and \$62,204 for the supplementary system. Federal-aid projects have been programmed for reconstruction, but Federal funds have not been definitely committed.

STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES

State or local funds expended, committed or anticipated to be expended are as follows:

Kansas

State funds to match Federal aid highway primary and secondary system funds.....	\$5,174,141
Office of Civil Defense (State)....	16,960
Kansas National Guard.....	170,041
State Health Department (detail not available, estimated).....	17,130
State emergency fund (used for repair of Fort Hays, Kans., State College and Boys' Industrial School at Topeka, estimated).....	285,000

Funds available or to be available to the State for 1951-52 will be:

A. Roads and bridges, special and improvement taxes:	
(1) 1951-----	\$19,047,388.35
(2) 1952-----	29,867,019.70
B. Emergency warrants:	
(1) Taxes for 1951 budget-----	1,366,916.25
(2) Taxes for 1952 budget-----	1,649,946.81

It is noted that the 1952 budget (A (2)) exceeds the 1951 budget (A (1)) by almost \$11,000,000 and the Emergency Warrants for 1952 exceed the 1951 warrants by approximately \$283,000. A portion of these moneys can be made available for restoration of facilities damaged by the flood.

Missouri

State funds to match Federal Aid Highway primary and secondary system funds-----	\$314,541.00
Office of Civil Defense (State)—did not participate-----	
Missouri National Guard-----	55,813.37
Missouri State Health Department-----	15,000.00
State Emergency Fund-----	Not available
Emergency Warrants-----	Not available

The breakdown of State funds in Oklahoma is not available at present.

PRIVATELY FINANCED ORGANIZATIONS

The American National Red Cross: In Missouri, assistance amounting to \$350,220.24 was extended to 5,049 families in 32 counties by the Red Cross; and in Kansas, assistance amounting to \$12,631,439.04 was extended to 21,160 families in 37 counties. In Oklahoma, assistance amounted to \$189,741.74 for 1,700 families. The type of aid provided by the Red Cross is classified as (1) rescue, transport and mass shelter; (2) food, clothing and other maintenance; (3) medical, nursing, and sanitation; (4) building and repair; (5) household furnishings; (6) farm supplies, livestock and equipment; and (7) occupational training, equipment and supplies. There were 389 building and repair grants made in Missouri and 6,049 in Kansas at an estimated cost of \$8,874,061.15, which amounts are included in the total State breakdown shown above. A total of 367 building and repair projects were completed at an estimated cost of \$159,737.34.

The Salvation Army: The Salvation Army provided emergency services at an estimated expenditure of \$315,045, of which \$33,591 was spent for food, \$124,726 for clothing, \$50,516 for housing, \$25,492 for canteen service, \$49,124 for furnishings, \$15,337 for service, and \$16,260 for medical aid, transportation, and other services, in addition to distribution of items on hand. This organization maintained five Salvation Army buildings, three churches, a synagogue, a Masonic temple, and a school gymnasium for use in the flood service.

SOUTH DAKOTA BLIZZARD

An allocation of \$255,000 was made to the Housing and Home Finance Agency to aid in the clearing of roads in South Dakota blocked by severe snowstorms. Approximately 8,000 miles of roads were opened in this operation. A full statement of costs is not presently available.

CONCLUSION

It is estimated that physical rehabilitation in Kansas and Missouri, eligible under the law, was approximately 60 percent complete as of December 31, 1951, and will probably be completed by September 30, 1952. Operations pertaining to the fiscal phase, such as vouchering, auditing, clearance, and processing are anticipated to run until December 1952.

This report does not cover the more recent disasters where operations are still in progress.

In conformity with the expressed desire of Congress contained in Public Law 875, the Federal activities in the disaster areas were coordinated, at my direction, by the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. This resulted in a minimum of duplication of effort and confusion in meeting extremely critical situations.

The Federal, State, and other agencies participating in the alleviation of hardship and suffering in the disaster areas are to be commended for the expeditious and efficient manner in which aid was provided when so sorely needed.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask that Senators be permitted to transact routine business, without debate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following communication and letters, which were referred as indicated:

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR (S. Doc. No. 121)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1953, in the amount of \$2,750,000, for the Department of the Interior, in the form of amendments to the budget (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT OF 1949

A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 to increase from 3 percent to 6 percent the amount to be deducted from each payment made pursuant to an award, as reimbursement for expenses incurred by the United States (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

TEMPORARY ADMISSION INTO UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN ALIEN SEAMEN

Five letters from the Acting Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders of the Acting Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, dated October 20, 1950, authorizing the temporary admission into the United States, for shore-leave purposes only, of certain alien seamen (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

TEMPORARY ADMISSION INTO UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN DISPLACED PERSONS

A letter from the Acting Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of an

order of the Acting Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, dated November 16, 1950, authorizing the temporary admission into the United States of certain displaced persons (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

TEMPORARY ADMISSION INTO UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN ALIENS

A letter from the Acting Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders authorizing the temporary admission into the United States of certain aliens, pursuant to the ninth proviso to section 3 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT ON DISPOSAL OF AIR FORCE EXCESS PERSONAL PROPERTY OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

A letter from the Director, Legislation and Liaison, Department of the Air Force, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Department covering the disposal of Air Force excess personal property located in areas outside the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, for the calendar year 1951 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

AMENDMENT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CODE RELATING TO COMPENSATION OF JURY COMMISSIONERS

A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Washington, D. C., transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a Code of Law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto (D. C. Code, 140 ed., ch. 11-1401) (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

DEATH OF KING GEORGE VI, OF ENGLAND

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State, transmitting expressions of gratitude and appreciation from the governments of the United Kingdom, India, and Pakistan for the messages of sympathy and condolence expressed by the United States Senate on the occasion of the death of King George VI of England; ordered to lie on the table.

A letter from the American consul general, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, relating to expressions of deep appreciation of the Southern Rhodesia Government for the expression of sympathy by the Senate on the occasion of the death of King George VI of England; ordered to lie on the table.

PETITIONS

Petitions were laid before the Senate, and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

"Senate Joint Resolution 5

"Joint resolution relative to requesting the National Production Authority to allocate steel for vital projects

"Whereas sites have been acquired, money has been made available, and plans have been drafted for a veterans' memorial building in the city of Pismo Beach, San Luis Obispo County, Calif.; and

"Whereas there is no adequate veterans meeting place in this area at present to accommodate a large number of men who served their country in time of war; and

"Whereas said veterans' memorial building, if constructed, would provide recreational facilities for the large number of servicemen now stationed in nearby Camp Roberts and Camp San Luis Obispo who are now without adequate recreational facilities; and

down upon her by the extravagance and the luxury displayed at the various places she governed. In this case, instead of learning by past experience, we were asked to put \$25,000 worth of furniture in the High Commissioner's office; we were asked for \$22,000 for automobiles for the High Commissioner and a few members of his staff at Saipan. Airplanes are used to go from one island to another. Ships have to be purchased. We have not given back to the natives their land, and we are feeding them canned goods instead of allowing them to earn their own living in the way they have earned it for centuries.

The Navy was extravagant. Everyone knows how extravagant the Navy was. The Navy spent \$7,135,783 in 1 year. If we granted the full appropriation requested for the last quarter, we would be appropriating at the rate of \$8,250,000 a year.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I shall be glad to yield.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, the record shows that since the end of the war we have expended \$5,500,000,000 in the South Pacific. That is exclusive of the heavy costs in Japan. What the Senator from Michigan is now putting his finger on is exactly that which is added making up the expenditures over the years since the conclusion of World War II. I believe the Senator from Michigan is justified in making a vigorous fight against increasing the appropriations for expenditures in Saipan.

Mr. FERGUSON. I thank the Senator from Minnesota.

I wonder whether we in the Senate know how difficult it is for the people back home to pay their taxes. The people at home are heavily taxed while certain other people are living in luxury. I say luxury because the agency requested furniture costing approximately \$300,000. The officials have been living in luxury in Hawaii, governing at a distance, sending agents out all over the Pacific. The time has come when the people at home have a right to expect economy in management. I think we would be too liberal if we gave them \$163,000 plus another \$300,000. I should vote against giving them any amount, because they should live on what we gave them last year.

Mr. O'MAHOONEY. Mr. President, I think the argument which the Senator from Michigan has made is, of course, a very eloquent and a very persuasive one, but it is based wholly upon conditions that never existed. He says we are spending \$23,000 for furniture in Saipan. There is not a dollar appropriated in this bill for furniture in Saipan. My fear is, Mr. President, that to make a further cut in the appropriation will not penalize the former Senator from Utah, Mr. Thomas, now the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory, but it will penalize the unfortunate inhabitants of the Trust Territory in the Pacific for the economy and living of whom we have accepted responsibility. I feel it would be a great mistake to make a further cut when the appropriation is already

cut \$2,000,000 below what it cost the Navy to operate the islands.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES].

Mr. BRIDGES and other Senators requested the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the call of the roll be rescinded, and that further proceedings in connection with the order be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES].

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I ask for a division.

On a division, the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I suggest that, if there are no further amendments, the bill be read a third time.

Mr. ECTON. Mr. President, I regret to have to offer an amendment to the bill at this time. As Senators know, since the bill was reported by the committee, unprecedented floods have occurred in the Northwest. In my own State of Montana, several irrigation systems, built by the Bureau of Reclamation years ago, have been completely disrupted and practically annihilated. The devastation extends all along the Milk River in Montana and into North Dakota. So I desire to offer an amendment, to be included at the proper place in the bill, providing for an additional amount for reconstruction and rehabilitation, Bureau of Reclamation, \$750,000, to be nonreimbursable.

Mr. President, the purpose of the amendment is to enable people living under these projects, both in Montana and in North Dakota, to proceed to clean out their ditches, to rehabilitate their lands, and to reconstruct the canals and the entire irrigation systems. There have been various estimates of the cost of doing the work which will be necessary, ranging from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. I have placed \$750,000 in my amendment as the amount necessary to do this work. I believe it is imperative that the Senate include such an amount in this bill.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ECTON. Yes; I am glad to yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. The House today passed and sent to the Senate a measure to provide \$25,000,000 for flood-disaster relief and the Senate Appropriations Committee has just acted upon it. All of us realize that a tremendous disaster has occurred, and the prompt action by the Senate Committee on Appropriations was in order to meet the emergency. Would not that measure cover

what the Senator from Montana has in mind?

Mr. ECTON. As I understand, it would not.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Montana yield, so that I may ask a question of the minority leader?

Mr. ECTON. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Would the \$25,000,000 cover not only the flood area in the Middle West, but also, for instance, the area affected by the floods and high waters that are now occurring in Michigan?

Mr. BRIDGES. It would cover all floods.

Mr. FERGUSON. So it would cover the flood situation in Michigan as well as other flood conditions?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes.

Mr. FERGUSON. I thank the Senator.

Mr. ECTON. As I understand, the bill to provide \$25,000,000 is a flood-relief measure, and it would not be possible to use or make available any of that money to the Bureau of Reclamation in order to help reconstruct irrigation projects which the Bureau built. That is why I am offering my amendment to the pending bill.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I should like to make an inquiry of the Senator from Montana. Is it absolutely essential that the money be made available within the next 60 days?

Mr. ECTON. It certainly is.

Mr. HAYDEN. Why?

Mr. ECTON. For the simple reason that the spring season has arrived, and all the canals and irrigation ditches are filled with mud. It is necessary that they be reconstructed or rehabilitated, otherwise irrigation will not be possible during the entire season. The emergency must be taken care of immediately.

I hope my colleagues will understand that that is the only reason why I am offering the amendment. I have been in long-distance telephonic communication this afternoon with people in the devastated region, and have been told it is absolutely imperative that assistance be provided immediately.

If it is possible to make any funds available from the \$25,000,000 appropriation, I believe there is nothing to hinder the Senate from placing an item of \$750,000 in the pending bill, because it will have to go to conference anyway. Both bills will have to go to conference.

I have talked this afternoon with the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER]. I am sorry he is not able to be present now. However, the same situation I have described prevails in North Dakota, and my amendment would take care of reclamation projects there.

Mr. HAYDEN. There are similar situations in Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, indeed, they may arise in the entire Missouri Basin. There are many irrigation projects in those States. There are instances of municipal facilities being destroyed. Where there is no authority of law, I hesitate to assent to an appropriation of this kind. I could not dispute with the Senator about the need for funds, but the

Senate ought to have more facts on which to base its actions.

Mr. ECTON. I may say to the Senator that I am very sorry that I have not been able to collect all the facts and present them, because the matter came up rather suddenly. As I understand, the Bureau of Reclamation has made a complete survey of the conditions, and if we do not include an appropriation in this bill, there will be another supplemental bill brought before the Senate almost immediately to do the very thing I am now asking to have done.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is what I was about to suggest. I am quite certain that there will be other supplemental bills before the Senate very soon. If we could have testimony on which to base our actions, I think we would be justified in providing for the conditions the Senator mentions. I desire to be helpful to him.

Mr. ECTON. I most respectfully suggest to the distinguished Senator from Arizona that the Senate could include the item of \$750,000 in the pending bill, since the bill has not yet been passed. The bill will have to go to conference, and I will guarantee that all the information the Senator suggests is desired will be made available.

There is nothing yet before the Senate to provide for assistance in the circumstances I have discussed, and nothing was included by the House, for the simple reason that all the floods have taken place since the bill was reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Mr. HAYDEN. I still feel that, without more evidence, the Senate would not be justified in accepting an amendment to the bill that is clearly not authorized by law. I am confident that very shortly there will be additional supplemental bills before the Senate. There are many such measures, and such a provision could be included in one of them.

Mr. President, under the circumstances, I am compelled to make a point of order that the amendment of the Senator from Montana is not authorized by law.

Mr. ECTON. Mr. President, I may say that I have looked into the \$25,000,000 relief joint resolution which was reported to the Senate by the Committee on Appropriations this afternoon. As I understand, that measure is to provide for flood relief in towns and cities and also to take care of damage to roads, highways, and bridges.

My amendment is confined primarily to the Bureau of Reclamation. If it is agreed to, the Bureau will have funds to spend. It is confined primarily to irrigation projects built by the Bureau of Reclamation, which will have to be reconstructed and rehabilitated or the investment made by the Government will not be adequately protected. There will be no irrigation under these projects this summer unless rehabilitation is commenced immediately. There will be no crops along the 600 miles of canals and irrigation systems to produce food and pay taxes to the Federal Government, to say nothing of the assessments due the Federal Government by the people who live on those projects.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ECTON. I am glad to yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. In connection with the joint resolution appropriating \$25,000,000, which will be brought before the Senate next, I should like to call the attention of the Senator from Montana to Public Law 875 of the Eighty-first Congress, in which a \$25,000,000 appropriation is listed. In that public law one of the purposes set forth is "to alleviate suffering and damage resulting from major disasters, to repair essential public facilities in major disasters, and to foster the development of such State and local organizations and plans to cope with major disasters as may be necessary."

Mr. ECTON. Does not that apply primarily to highways, bridges, and railroads?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should say that if an irrigation canal or channel were built by a public body, and were an essential part of an irrigation system, it would come within the act.

I also invite the attention of the Senator to section 6, which has just been called to my attention by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER]. Section 6 reads, in part, as follows:

SEC. 6. If facilities owned by the United States are damaged or destroyed in any major disaster and the Federal agency having jurisdiction thereof lacks the authority or an appropriation to repair, reconstruct, or restore such facilities, such Federal agency is hereby authorized to repair, reconstruct, or restore such facilities to the extent necessary to place them in a reasonably usable condition and to use therefor any available funds not otherwise immediately required.

Those are two of the purposes of the act. What the joint resolution does is to increase the appropriation from \$5,000,000 to \$25,000,000, in order to cover the purposes of the act, which are to cope with major disasters.

While I do not undertake to say that I am an expert, or that I know exactly under what category an irrigation canal would come, I respectfully say to the Senator from Montana that I think it would be covered by the provision of the law to which I have referred, particularly if it were an irrigation canal constructed by the Federal Government.

Mr. ECTON. I appreciate the comments of the Senator from Massachusetts and the interpretation which he has placed upon the language of the act. I want to be sure that we get the amount of money necessary to rehabilitate these projects. It is imperative that the work be commenced now. Inasmuch as we have a supplemental appropriation bill before us, it seems to me that that is the logical place to attach this amendment.

There will soon come before us a joint resolution providing an appropriation of \$25,000,000, plus a \$6,000,000 carry-over from last year, from the \$25,000,000 which we appropriated last year for flood relief. My amendment involves less than \$1,000,000. If the purposes of my amendment are covered by the other measure to which reference has been

made, there is no reason, as I view it, why we cannot include my amendment in the pending bill, and deduct the amount of the appropriation from the other measure, which is to follow. Let us recognize the situation and get the work started, so that the people in my section of the country will know that their irrigation systems will be repaired as soon as possible, and that water for irrigation will be available to them.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the Senator from Montana has my sympathy. However, under the circumstances, I feel that I am compelled to make the point of order that his amendment is not authorized by law.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his point of order for a moment?

Mr. HAYDEN. Certainly.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Will the Senator from Montana yield to me?

Mr. ECTON. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Let me say to the Senator from Montana that I am entirely in sympathy with his interest. My own State of Iowa is caught on both borders by record floods. The Missouri River has devastated great areas of fertile agricultural land, and many drainage ditches have been destroyed. In our State we do not irrigate. We drain the water off the land. However, our problems are similar to those which the Senator from Montana has described in his section of the country. Our drainage ditches are full. The ditches which are supposed to carry water off the land are full of mud. Sluice gates have been washed out, and contours have been changed. Fifteen or 20 miles north of Council Bluffs and Omaha the river was 19 miles wide. The most fertile farm lands in the world are inundated. Thousands of farm homes have been destroyed, together with large quantities of machinery, equipment, and other property.

I hope Senators realize the vast extent of the damage which we have just suffered on the Missouri River side of our State. In the Missouri River Valley region between 115,000 and 118,000 people have been displaced from their homes, and about 2,100,000 acres of fertile lands have been inundated. So my State has also suffered a disaster.

We are now facing a record flood on the Mississippi River side of our State, which is another burden we shall have to bear. So I am very much interested in the problem which the Senator from Montana describes, from the standpoint of repairing physical facilities.

I have been interested in the \$75,000,000 appropriation measure just passed by the House this afternoon. I was in touch with the situation within 10 minutes after it was passed. I have before me now a committee copy. I have attempted to check Public Law 875, of 1950. I will say to the Senator from Montana that I believe that the \$25,000,000 which will go into the fund created by Public Law 875 of 1950 will be available, as far as it will go, for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of public

works, which, in my judgment, would include drainage ditches and some of the levees which protect farm land, as well as irrigation ditches in the Senator's home State of Montana.

I am also sympathetic with the desire of the Senator from Montana to be absolutely sure that the money will be available for the purpose for which it is desired. I can only say that at this moment I am satisfied, from the examination I have been able to make yesterday and today, that the \$25,000,000 appropriation will apply to the purposes which he has in mind.

There is one difference between the Senator's proposal and mine. If the proposal of the Senator from Montana is adopted, it will apply to the rehabilitation of irrigation ditches, so that irrigation systems may operate. However, it probably would not apply to the matter of cleaning out drainage ditches in Iowa. I shall not oppose the Senator's amendment. A point of order has been raised which may settle the question. I want him to know that I shall not oppose his amendment, but I also want him to know that his amendment would cover only irrigation ditches, whereas in Iowa drainage ditches are operated to carry water off the land.

Mr. ECTON. I appreciate that drainage ditches are probably just as important to the Senator from Iowa and the people of his State as irrigation ditches are to the people of my State. However, the situation which has developed in Montana during the past week, after the tremendous floods hit us, is appalling. We must make arrangements immediately, and we must know definitely what we can count on.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I assure the Senator that I shall be glad to assist him in any way I can to see that the joint resolution, which I hold in my hand, is made applicable to the situation which he describes as soon as it is passed by the Senate. Logically, it should be so applicable. It provides for an appropriation of \$25,000,000. An irrigation district is just as much a public work as is a levee, a sewerage system in a city, or anything else of that nature. I think the money ought to be applied to the purpose which the Senator has in mind. However, I cannot in good conscience agree that the amendment should go into the pending bill, and I make the point of order that it is not authorized by law, and ask that the Chair rule upon it.

Mr. ECTON. Mr. President, as Senators know, I have always had great affection and admiration for the distinguished Senator from Arizona. In view of his explanation and his intention of raising the point of order, there is nothing I can do. Therefore, I most respectfully and gladly ask and accept the co-operation of the distinguished Senator from Arizona.

Mr. HAYDEN. I have tried to be helpful to the Senator from Montana in the past, and I assure him that I shall not fail him in any way.

Mr. ECTON. I appreciate the cooperation of the distinguished Senator from Arizona in helping to earmark a

certain portion of the \$25,000,000 appropriation to do the very thing which I have been asking to have done. It is very essential and important. With that explanation, Mr. President, I withdraw my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senator from Montana [Mr. ECTON] withdraws his amendment.

Without objection, the point of order raised by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] is withdrawn.

The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 6947) was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McKEL-LAR, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. CORDON, and Mr. SALTONSTALL conferees on the part of the Senate.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR DISASTER RELIEF

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Appropriations, I report favorably, without amendment, the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 427) making additional appropriations for disaster relief for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arizona?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, will the Senator from Arizona yield for a question?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like to say that I am in favor of the joint resolution, but I desire to ask the Senator from Arizona what his understanding is of the elimination in the joint resolution of reference to Public Law 875?

Mr. HAYDEN. All the joint resolution would accomplish would be to increase the amount of money heretofore appropriated from \$5,000,000 to \$25,000,000.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is correct.

Mr. HAYDEN. When we passed the original act we removed the limitation. We are repeating the same performance today.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield further?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield further.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like to invite the Senator's attention to the fact that the joint resolution refers to disaster relief, whereas Public Law 875, the act passed in 1950, under which the original appropriation was made, deals with

a major disaster. I assume that for the purpose of the RECORD all the provisions of Public Law 875 will be carried out even though the technical title of the joint resolution is not the same as that of the act passed in 1950.

Mr. HAYDEN. I do not doubt that at all.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. It is important that that point be clear in the RECORD.

Mr. HAYDEN. That would be my construction of it, certainly.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. There can be no doubt about it, because the initial appropriation under the act in question tied the appropriation to the act by reference to the act itself.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. CORDON. The second appropriation was an appropriation of additional money. There the limitation on the amount was suspended, as it is in this instance. The joint resolution would provide an additional amount, and all of it ties back into the initial appropriation, which refers to the act.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I thank the Senator from Oregon. I should like to ask one more question of the Senator from Arizona, and I should like to invite the attention of the Senator from Oregon to the question. The joint resolution which the Senator from Arizona has reported calls for an appropriation of \$25,000,000. Public Law 875 also calls for an amount to be appropriated. I assume that it does not mean that all the money must necessarily be expended. It is an additional appropriation, as I understand.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is all it is. If there is no occasion to spend the money, certainly it should not be spent.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. It is not intended by the language of the House report to limit the provisions of the act, as I understand. The House report refers to the present heavy floods on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and their tributaries. If there should be any other districts which would be covered by the act, they also would be covered by this joint resolution, and no limitation is intended by the language of the report. Is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. The report states:

The purpose of this joint resolution is to make funds available for disaster relief in the areas stricken by the heavy floods on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and their tributaries.

In my judgment, the resolution would apply to disasters anywhere.

Mr. CORDON. My judgment would be that when money is made available pursuant to a law which is applicable Nation-wide, funds are applicable Nation-wide, even though the instance which requires an additional appropriation happens to arise in a particular section of the country.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is why I asked my question.

Mr. HAYDEN. The House said that by reason of what has happened in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys this action is being taken. However, it is being taken under a general statute. We are amending a general law, and the disaster relief therefore is applicable anywhere.

Mr. FERGUSON. Anywhere?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is why I asked my question. I wanted this discussion to be part of the legislative history.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. The point raised by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] is very important. It is very important that the legislative history be made absolutely clear. It should show that we are not being bound by the House committee report, which may infer that it is changing the meaning of the statute.

I do not think that the House committee report or the Members of the Senate committee can change a statute. Nevertheless, there may be an inference raised that, instead of applying generally to flood disasters in the Nation, the \$25,000,000 appropriated in the joint resolution is being earmarked for this one disaster along the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers alone.

I believe that the Senate is mindful of the fact that what has brought this measure to Congress is the immediate flood. However, we know that surely as night follows day there will be other floods, perhaps in Michigan, California, or elsewhere. The legislative history should state clearly that we are not limiting the use of the funds to the specific flood which now confronts us.

Mr. HAYDEN. I take it that the statement in the House report is purely descriptive and merely refers to the recent happening, but is not intended—and the Senate certainly does not intend it—that it should in any way modify the basic statute.

Mr. CORDON. The statement of the Senator from Arizona is exactly in accord with all the appropriate rules and statutory construction and interpretation. In this case the appropriation by reference goes back to the general disaster act. That identifies its purposes. That describes what a disaster is and where it might be. The fact that a report thereafter calls attention to a disaster in a specific area or to a specific disaster, and the fact that even the request from the President indicated that he was induced to make it because of a specific disaster, can in no way vary the terms of the statute. The court could only turn to that type of evidence if there were any ambiguity in the statute itself, and there can be none in this instance.

Mr. FERGUSON. I appreciate that the court's interpretation would be along that line. However, there are also administrative interpretations. Sometimes when an administrator wants to take something out of a report on which to hang his hat, he does it. When we try to force him to do it by report he

goes to the act. I wanted the legislative history to be clear in this case.

Mr. HAYDEN. There was not sufficient time in which to write a formal Senate committee report. However, I believe that the remarks on the floor this afternoon will substitute for it.

Mr. BRIDGES. I think the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] has stated the situation very clearly, and it has also been clearly stated by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL]. Certainly I made mention of it in the committee, and my understanding of it was that it applied to the basic law, as has been explained.

Mr. ECTON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. ECTON. I should like to know if the distinguished Senator from Arizona can explain to me how I can be sure that any of the \$25,000,000 in the joint resolution will be allotted to the Bureau of Reclamation.

Mr. HAYDEN. I think the Senator from Montana can rely on the statement and on the history as recited by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON]. They have looked into the basic law, and it was their interpretation, as it is mine, that an irrigation system is a public facility within the meaning of the statute, and that the funds appropriated by this measure may properly be used for that purpose. That is my judgment.

Mr. ECTON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield further?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. ECTON. I discussed the subject with some Members of the House this afternoon, after the joint resolution was passed by that body, and it was indicated to me that unless funds are specifically earmarked for the purposes desired in Montana the chances are that they will not be available.

Mr. HAYDEN. I shall endeavor, so far as I can, to persuade any administrative officer who has this matter in charge to view it in the light of the opinion which has been expressed in the Senate, and to follow that opinion.

Mr. ECTON. I should like to ask the Senator from Arizona whether he has any objection to earmarking for these items in Montana \$750,000 of the funds appropriated by the joint resolution.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield to me?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. I am afraid that any attempt to apportion disaster funds to specific projects, in specific amounts, will, and ought to, meet with difficulty. The very purpose was to provide funds which the President might expend, in his discretion, where the funds were needed the most.

With all due deference to the Senator from Montana and the necessities existing in Montana—and I have every sympathy for them—it is conceivable that somewhere in the devastated areas there may exist needs even greater than those

to which the Senator from Montana has referred. If so, they must receive prior attention.

Certainly when the survey is made Montana, along with the other States, will receive its reasonable share of the funds and reasonable attention. I feel that I can show that all our experience in the field of disaster relief would bring us to that conclusion. We had that experience last year in relation to the lower Mississippi; and we had it a few years before that in relation to my own section of the country—specifically, the Columbia Basin, where three States were affected. We have also had that experience elsewhere. Universally we have seen the finest spirit in the world applied. There has been nothing political or nothing venal about it. Relief has been afforded as relief, where it has been needed.

Mr. ECTON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield further to me?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. ECTON. Based on the observation made just now by the able Senator from Oregon, I should like to know who, in the final analysis, will determine where these funds are to be expended.

Mr. HAYDEN. Technically the President of the United States will make the determination. Actually the President must be advised in regard to the matter. With respect to flood-control matters the President will be advised by the Corps of Engineers. With respect to damage to irrigation works, the President will be advised by the Bureau of Reclamation. In certain other instances the President will be advised by the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. ECTON. I have already been advised by the Bureau of Reclamation that at least \$605,000 will be required to reconstruct and rehabilitate the Montana projects, and that at least \$145,000 will be required for the project in North Dakota. Together, those items make up the \$750,000 I requested in my amendment to the third supplemental appropriation bill.

Mr. HAYDEN. I understand that perfectly. On the other hand, with \$25,000,000 available and with the necessities the Senator has pointed out, I think he had better follow the same route that everyone else follows in these matters, and should wait to see what happens. If the Senator from Montana has no success in that regard, other deficiency appropriation bills will come before the Senate very soon for action.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield to me?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Does not the Senator from Arizona also feel that in the event we were to earmark the funds only for the projects in two States, by indirection that action might tend to foreclose proper treatment of precisely the same problem which would be created in Iowa or in Minnesota or in some other State, and would work to the disadvantage of all the other States?

Mr. HAYDEN. Precisely.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Whereas if the Senator from Montana will leave the

Public Law 326 - 82d Congress
Chapter 241 - 2d Session
H. J. Res. 427

JOINT RESOLUTION

All 66 Stat. 64.

Making additional appropriations for disaster relief for the fiscal year 1952,
and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, relief. Disaster
for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, the following sum:

DISASTER RELIEF

For an additional amount for "Disaster relief", \$25,000,000, to be expended without regard to the limitation in section 8 of the Act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 875). 64 Stat. 1111.
42 U.S.C.

Approved April 24, 1952.

§ 1855g.

